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No. 2481



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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BRITISH PAPER SCORED ON UNITA REPORTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 12

[Article by Jose Mena Abrantes: "Fill Up the Balloon Again..."]

[Excerpts] The British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES (1,300,000 copies) last Sunday opened its "serious" pages to the clumsy games of imperialist propaganda.

This irresponsible act comes in the wake of the French television network's vile publicity, in a clear demonstration that the Western press is, once again, attacking Angola and its people, in a campaign obviously instigated by the aggressive policy of the new U.S. administration.

In THE SUNDAY TIMES, reporter Fred Bridgeland affirms that he rode over 150 miles of Angolan territory for over 3 weeks, at the invitation of the puppet bands in the pay of racist South Africa.

Impressed with what he saw in what he pompously calls "a rebel state in the bush in the southern part of Angola," Bridgeland embarks on a dithyramb of praise for the servile Angolan traitor, asking for the West's support and understanding.

Bridgeland's position is understandable. Assistant editor of THE SCOTSMAN, he has been known for a long time as a loyal and persistent supporter of the Angolan puppets, having even written a biography of their leader.

As proof of this, following the publication of a reportage on Angola by THE GUARDIAN in March 1981, Bridgeland demanded that this paper print his protest against the articles praising the progress accomplished by the Angolan Government, insinuating that writer Jonathan Steele had allegedly visited Angola at the invitation and expense of the Angolan Government.

(It is less understandable that THE SUNDAY TIMES forgot to provide readers with this information on Bridgeland's past and his beliefs...)

In his hasty and irresponsible research for the puppet leader's biography, Fred Bridgeland should meditate on the meaning of his subject's affirmation, according to which the puppets accepted South African assistance only "because one cannot fight two enemies at once."

The simple attitude of consorting with the most backward system of exploitation of man in the world already reveals the lowly political origins of the Angolan leader of Pretoria's principal fighting arm. As if this were not enough, Bridgeland also attributed to the puppet's leader the statement that they would support Namibian independence, despite the fact that, in his own words, "many people would not believe this."

Many have already compared the Angolan puppets to a balloon which is deflated or inflated in accordance with South Africa's or the Western bloc's orders. This recent recrudescence of an anti-Angolan campaign in the Western press proves that, once again, the balloon is being blown up, if not with healthy oxygen, then with weapons and renewed financial and moral support.

CSO: 4728/112

WESTERN PRESS ACCUSED OF DUPLICITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Aggression and Response"]

[Text] As was to be expected, the racist South African regime hastened to deny that it had invaded the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola, alleging that our country was deliberately accusing South Africa of a situation for which the Angolan puppets in Pretoria's pay were exclusively responsible.

If for no other reason, the equipment and the human factor alone in this aggression (motorized infantry battalions, infantry, planes and helicopters, long-range artillery) would be sufficient to expose such ridiculous allegations.

Meanwhile, as was also to be expected, it was Pretoria's denial that was given better publicity in the Western press; therefore, a few observations on the mechanisms of the wide disinformation campaign mounted, once again, against Angola and its people, are in order.

The fact that most of the Western press organs only published the Angolan Ministry of Defense communique when they already were in possession of the racists' "denial"--to which, naturally, they gave larger coverage--reveals the existence of a general plan previously elaborated and set in motion.

The previous phases of this plan, which prepared world public opinion to accept the present racist aggression as a "logical" and "inevitable" action, are already well known.

First, there was the campaign conducted by French television on the Angolan puppets, allegedly filmed on Angolan territory. This was followed by additional reportage and minor articles in various Western press organs, which attempted to forcibly "remind" public opinion that the puppets are actually alive and kicking.

More recently, the more reliable British press clearly embarked on a game of imperialist propaganda, referring to a so-called "rebel state" deep in the bush, while, at the same time, affording large coverage to communiques issued by the puppets, according to which Cuban troops in southern Angola were preparing for an "imminent offensive."

All this "information," taken together with actual military operations, has now culminated in the simultaneous publication of Angolan denunciations and Pretoria's denials, in an attempt to divest the Angolan Government's accusations of any element of seriousness and truth.

This sequence of attack/publicity techniques of obvious Israeli inspiration leads us to conclude that we are confronted by a form of military-ideological war transcending military operations that demands a diplomatic offensive at the international level by all those forces and countries which are conscious of the fact that it is the future of African freedom that is at stake in Angola.

This is demanded because diffamatory techniques--which have at present exceeded the limits of shameless escalation--are aimed at challenging the degree of organization and the international support that the People's Republic of Angola can mobilize.

On the day when one more anniversary of the glorious FAPLA is celebrated, Angola is ready--as it has always been in the past--to neutralize and dismantle this tragic adventure by the racist South Africans.

On the international level, this is one more moment of truth, that can provide useful indications on the character of the Angolan people's true friends, who support the revolution and are ready to build with them the social and economic progress of all of humanity.

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BRITISH IMMIGRATION FILLS S. AFRICAN MANPOWER NEEDS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 81 p 12

[Text] More than 20,000 British citizens will have entered South Africa by the end of the year, in an attempt to satisfy the racists' needs for qualified and... white manpower.

In a Johannesburg dispatch by Patrick Lawrence, the British daily THE GUARDIAN informs that employees of the South African embassy in London and Glasgow are trying their best to process a veritable flood of applications by British citizens for emigration to the country of apartheid.

The director general of the South African department of the interior, Van Der Merwe, confirmed that there has been a clear increase in applications for immigration, and that 20,000 British citizens will have entered South Africa by the end of the year, compared with the 8,700 who came in last year. He also stated that he expects the number of applications to rise to 120,000 by the end of the year.

This increase in immigration will permit the South Africans to remedy the acute lack of qualified white technical manpower. This lack reveals the contradictions inherent in the economic situation imposed by apartheid: it co-exists with widespread unemployment among poorly qualified workers in the numerically superior black community.

Statistics recently published by the South African national commission on manpower show that whites constitute less than 20 percent of the total population, but make up 30 percent of the labor force and more than 70 percent of highly skilled manpower. They also reveal that whites will number only 14 percent of the total population by the end of the century.

Because of the increasing need for manpower, which cannot be satisfied through immigration alone--the racists have had to resort to training hand-picked elements of the black population. However, even this measure does not compensate for the unjustifiable delays in development imposed by the theory of "separate development."

The racists' fear of any consequences deriving from the competition presented by qualified members of the country's majority is revealed by the number of applications made last year for the training of blacks as technical apprentices: only 82 percent in the entire country...

This explains Pretoria's initiative toward the West, helped by unemployment and inflation in Great Britain. Meanwhile, political observers of the explosive situation in Southern Africa believe that these new immigrants will not be welcomed, by the black population as well as by the racists, although for different reasons.

The black population resents them because it sees in them still another attempt at white domination and an obstacle to the increasing and inevitable need to train and promote blacks, no matter in how limited a manner. Research by the South African council for human sciences research reveals that white resentment is based on the belief that "immigrants will not fight for South Africa" if, as seems likely, the need would present itself.

In order to attenuate this resentment, an amendment to the citizenship law was introduced in 1978, granting South African citizenship after only a 2-year period of residence. The amendment also stipulates that any white immigrant under 25 automatically becomes a South African citizen. To avoid being registered as a naturalized South African citizen and thus be subject to compulsory military service, the immigrant must declare that he does not wish to become naturalized. However, such a statement entails a punishment: termination of the immigrant's residence permit and his classification as a foreign resident who may be deported.

These desperate measures aimed at maintaining economic and technical power in the hands of a white majority--be it of recent origin--do not hide the real problem: the days of apartheid are counted, and these last-minute injections will only prolong its agony.

CSO: 4728/112

IN PRAISE OF A SMALL PRIVATE ENTREPRENEUR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Manuel Sampaio: "The Delicacies of 'Capela'"]

[Excerpts] Antonio Tavares Pereira, better known as "Capela," 49, jovial face with a British moustache: for the past 6 years—albeit intermittently—he has worked out of a small rolling restaurant on Avenida Marginal. He serves light breakfasts to early morning workers on their way to the bus. He built his small cart piece by piece all by himself and offers tasty delicacies sprinkled with powdered sugar and cinnamon, a hot drink and "Capela's" contagious good humor. His delicacies are indeed "finger-licking" good!

Antonio Pereira Tavares is not a public benefactor. On the contrary, here is a man who chose this simple activity to earn a living, but one should emphasize his dedication and the excellent quality of service he offers daily on 4 de Fevereiro Avenue, while in the majority of the city's restaurants, consumers are poisoned by dirty food while paying exorbitant prices for it.

I am writing this to say that (readers should forgive me for still tasting "Capela's" wonderful sugar-cinnamon delicacies) small initiatives of this kind should be encouraged. Antonio Tavares Pereira sells his product at a reasonable price and guarantees quality. This does not happen every day.

However, his small business is going through a difficult period: the lack of oil, flour and sugar to prepare his little pastries. "Capela" is tired of requesting these products from the department of domestic trade: he only receives rice and other stuff he does not need. Our man has the will to work, and is even thinking of setting up more of these carts, at the beaches, municipal markets, soccer fields, etc. "I could do that," he says, "but I get discouraged by the irregularity and uncertainty of supplies. I cannot work this way."

CSO: 4728/113

BRIEFS

CELEBRATION AT FOURTH MILITARY REGION--Huambo--The ceremonies commemorating the 1 August proclamation of the glorious FAPLA culminated in Huambo with a political meeting held at the military regiment of the fourth region command. The act was presided over by Lt Col Andre Pitra (Petroff), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Huambo provincial commissioner. Before Andre Petroff's speech, a number of messages from the OPA [Angolan Pioneers' Organization], the OMA [Angolan Women's Organization] and from Cuban and Soviet internationalists were read. Prizes were also awarded to fighters from sub-units who distinguished themselves during their political-military training within the framework of socialist competition. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 2]

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA--A meeting on economic cooperation was held last Thursday between Manuel Manguera, Angolan minister of construction and Vuko Dragasevic, Yugoslav minister without portfolio. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction about the large number of cooperative projects in the fields of health, economy and scientific and technical cooperation. Both ministers stressed the need to accelerate the implementation of some projects, especially those in the fields of construction, energy, industry and agriculture, and discussed the establishment of mixed companies. The Yugoslav side expressed an interest in the research and exploration of Angolan mineral resources--phosphate, copper, uranium, gold and gas and oil deposits. The signing of long-term commercial agreements and the diversification and intensification of exchanges should reduce the deficit of the Angolan balance of trade. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 81 p 2]

OFFENSIVE EXTENDED TO PROVINCES--Col Dino Matross, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for political and ideological work within the armed forces, stated to ANGOP [ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY] that the generalized offensive against liberalism and disorganization decreed by the party's political bureau will be extended forthwith to the provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Bie. This official added that the offensive's general staff has termed these areas "pilot provinces" for the political campaign aimed at reestablishing party and government authority, at strengthening discipline at all levels and at controlling the activities of every organism in its field of action. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Aug 81 p 1]

NEWSMAN SACKED--President Jose Eduardo dos Santos personally ordered the dismissal of an ANGOP (ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY) reporter guilty of broadcasting a false Franco-Angolan joint communique scoring U.S. policy in Southern Africa. This agency cites the Angolan president's statements, according to which the communique--which also implicated certain Western countries--is a shameless lie. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Aug 81 p 4]

PRESIDENT'S FRENCH VISIT EXPECTED TO GIVE IMPETUS TO COOPERATION

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 31 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] At the end of a hard-working and fruitful visit to the French capital, the president of the central committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], who is also president of the republic, chief of state, and president of the council of ministers, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, returned to Brazzaville Wednesday, to find the capital already decked out for the big celebrations scheduled for the 13th anniversary of the 31 July Movement.

As many notable guests including several chiefs of state of fraternal and neighboring countries are expected to attend this event, the head of the Congolese revolution only had 48 hours to devote to his work in France, where he arrived on Sunday 26 July.

The value of a Franco-Congolese summit meeting is self-evident, given the many historic ties between the two countries.

This was President Sassou-Nguesso's second visit to France since his accession to the position of supreme magistrate, the first having been in November 1979. But the importance of this second visit lay in the major political changes that have taken place since 10 May in the French political arena with the arrival of the French Left to power; changes which our country hailed as being a harbinger of dynamic new relations between the Congo and France.

The latter is still in fact our main trading partner and the latest figures on volume of trade and aid for the Congo speak for themselves. For example, in 1980 French aid to the Congo amounted to close to F CFA 21 billion, or 50 percent of all French foreign aid. This visit, to further underline its importance, came on the eve of a great national event: the adoption of the 5-Year Plan for development for 1982-1986, in the execution of which our country intends to work with all our partners in strict respect for mutual interests.

It is thus readily understandable that the schedule of contacts, meetings, and audiences for President Sassou-Nguesso during his stay in Paris was so packed that he gave himself no respite. Political and industrial leaders, businessmen, filed

into his presidential suite at the Hotel Crillon where Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso and his entourage were installed upon their arrival Sunday. The presidential entourage included, among others: Comrades Justin Lekoundzou, member of the political bureau, minister of finance; Pierre Nze, member of the political bureau, minister of foreign affairs; Camille Pongou, member of the central committee of the PCT, secretary general for the presidency of the central committee, political advisor to the chief of state; Ange Pougul, member of the PCT central committee, financial adviser and general manager of the BCC [Congolese Commercial Bank], Ministers Combomatsiona (labor and social planning), Rodolphe Adada (mines and energy), Jean Itadi (industry and fisheries), Aime Emmanuel Yoka (cooperation), Pierre Moussa (Planning), Boniface Matingou (tourism and environment), as well as numerous experts. In the airplane which took him back to Brazzaville, the head of the Congolese revolution gave a brief interview to representatives of the national press. He described the results of his contacts and talks as satisfactory. In this way he confirmed the optimism observed at the end of his long visit at the Elysee with President Francois Mitterrand. The two statesmen had never before met, but everything worked to promote from the start an ideal working atmosphere. The People's Republic of the Congo, which is committed to the path of building a socialist society, has long enjoyed esteem and appreciation in French leftist circles, primarily because of respect for its leadership.

The long-term prospects opened up by the Mitterrand-Sassou-Nguesso meeting will make it possible for our bilateral cooperation, which has now been forever stamped with a new spirit, to be given real substance at the next joint Franco-Congolese joint commission meeting. The new French leaders, moreover, have already repeatedly asserted their determination to bring a new spirit to that cooperation, a new substance. This was the goal of the talks between the chief of state and Mr Dreyfus, minister of industry, Jean-Pierre Cot, the minister of cooperation and development, Claude Cheysson, minister of foreign affairs, all of which were intended to add momentum to this cooperation.

Also, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso met with the secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], Comrade Georges Marchais, with whom he reviewed relations between the two parties.

The Mitterrand-Sassou-Nguesso one-on-one meeting was the core of the visit. The two statesmen reviewed the record of Franco-Congolese cooperation, while looking for ways and means to advance it further, as well as surveying the sharp problems faced at the international level.

France and the Congo have now established the framework needed to give their cooperation a new impetus.

Also, the president of the central committee criticized at length certain misguided Congolese elements in the French capital who are trying to distract our people; for example, during the reception organized Tuesday night in the drawing-rooms of the Congolese Embassy in Paris for the Congolese expatriate community.

GDR-AIDED TRAINING SEMINAR FOR PARTY PROPAGANDISTS DESCRIBED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 17 Jul 81 pp 1-3

[Text] The third training and reorientation seminar for party journalists and propagandists, organized this year with the assistance of the GDR, opened yesterday morning in the auditorium of the Rectorate of Marien Ngouabi University under the chairmanship of Comrade Florent Ntsiba, a member of the Political Bureau, chief of the Press, Propaganda and Information Department and minister of information, posts and telecommunications, in the presence of the GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Florent Ntsiba first defined the nature of the present seminar which, he said, was part of a process to raise the awareness and improve the professional capabilities of news services agents. He said that this is a constant process, since our knowledge and experience of people and events are not permanent and unalterable. That is why, he said, "they must continually be reinforced, examined in more detail and readjusted in accordance with the new concepts of science and technology." This is what makes training and seminars necessary, indeed essential. And from that standpoint, the present seminar, as Comrade Florent Ntsiba noted, has no purpose other than to provide our agents with the knowledge for which they have an immediate need in order to do an effective job of high quality, inasmuch as the field in which news agents work is constantly changing.

Addressing the seminar participants directly, Comrade Florent Ntsiba said in particular:

"Comrade journalists, you are the ones who, following inquiries and investigations and after receiving and interpreting information, provide the general public with news from here and elsewhere. You are also the ones who, acting as broadcasters, present the thoughts of the vast basic majority before the public. You are the ones who, invested with the noble mission of passing on the watchwords and directives of the party, translate them into colorful, picturesque language that is accessible to the majority of the people. In that way," the minister of information stated, "you are agents who are objectively committed to the Congolese people's struggle, under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT].

"But the committed journalist, the propagandist, must convince. To convince, he must provide arguments. Therefore, science and knowledge must be his constant quest."

The minister then expressed his thanks for the contributions of friendly countries, in particular the GDR and its Socialist Unity Party [SED], in training Congolese journalists and for having already organized several training courses.

Citing as an example the SED's determination to thwart bourgeois propaganda, the chief of the Press and Propaganda Department said that the GDR's environment was comparable to our own, pointing out in particular:

"The environment of the People's Republic of the Congo is also hostile. Our country is subject to imperialistic designs and intrigue. Bourgeois propaganda, refined and injected by the so-called popular press, is present and active, supported by its transmitters, relay transmitters, links and local gossips commonly known as the street radio. We therefore require a propaganda that is constantly on the offensive, vigilant and prompt to provide a response, in accordance with the directives of the Third Special PCT Congress. Such propaganda is possible only with journalists who are committed to the revolution."

The minister then acknowledged that a journalist's working conditions are financially difficult. But that, he said, in no way excuses turncoat journalists who have departed for other horizons for the sole purpose of making money.

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CSO: 4719/215

BRIEFS

NATIONAL MONETARY COMMITTEE MEETING--The National Monetary Committee met on Monday, 13 July, in the offices of the Bank of Central African States at Pointe-Noire under the chairmanship of Comrade Lekoundzou Itihi Ossetoumba, minister of finance. During that meeting, the committee examined the main reports on the economic situation of the People's Republic of the Congo, which is characterized by: a drop in coffee and cacao production; a decline in local sales and exportation of timber; a substantial increase in petroleum production. An examination of the bank's financial position as of the end of April 1981 showed: an appreciable increase in foreign holdings; a considerable decline in the National Treasury's requests for advances from the Issuing Institute; an increase in the amount of paper money in circulation. With regard to the Congo's monetary situation as of the end of March, the committee noted a sharp increase in the total amount of money in circulation, in foreign holdings and in development credits. Conversely, financial claims against the government showed a considerable decrease. Finally, the committee examined the various rediscount requests which had been submitted by other banks. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 18 Jul 81 pp 1-2] 11915

CSO: 4719/215

BRIEFS

CRASH OF MIRAGE PLANES--Libreville, 8 Aug--Two Mirage aircraft of the Gabonese Air Force crashed in the central region of the country as a result of an accident. An official communique announced that there were three people on the planes. The newspaper L'UNION did not specify the nature of the accident and reported that a group of investigators left for the area where the aircraft crashed, approximately 160 kms from Ndjole. One of the pilots was a French major, but the identity of the other pilots was not disclosed. The fighter planes were based in Mvengue, near Franceville, in the southern part of the country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Aug 81 p 7]

CSO: 4728/106

GUINEA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A delegation from the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea has been in Moscow since last Monday at the invitation of the Soviet committee in defense of peace. Upon arrival in Moscow, the delegation, which is headed by Abdoulaye Diallo, member of the PDG [Guinean Democratic Party] Central Committee's political bureau, was received by officials from the Soviet Peace Committee, as well as by Guinean ambassador to Moscow, Pierre Bassamba Camara. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 12]

CSO: 4728/112

FRENCH OFFICERS DECORATED FOR SERVICES

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 10 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Before their departure from our country, 11 French military personnel were decorated late Saturday morning by Jean Konan Banny, minister of defense and civic service, in his office.

On this occasion, the minister of defense and civic service recalled that France and the Ivory Coast were particularly committed to the work of cooperation.

Addressing the award recipients, Jean Konan Banny noted that some of them, and Col Martin Rene in particular, had attempted to help us resolve the problems posed by the training of a young army.

With respect to Lt Col Jego Louis, Jean Konan Banny brought out the fact that for 3 years the former had devoted his efforts to the in-depth organization of the Military Firemen's Group [GSPM] and had given them the functional structures which would permit them from then on to perform their duties with unanimously recognized effectiveness.

The following persons were decorated: Col Martin Rene (Military Adviser at the French Embassy): Commander of the National Order.

Col Andre Marc (Technical Adviser at the Ministry of Defense and Military Aid office chief): Commander of the National Order.

Lt Col Jego Louis (commander of the Military Firemen's Group for 4 years then Technical Adviser to Colonel Guei): Officer of the National Order.

Lt Col Richet Maurice (chief of staff of the Civic Service): Chevalier of the National Order.

Doctor/Captain Dalger Jean-Marie (Military Firemen's Group): Officer of Ivorian Merit.

Lt Marc Marcel (Adjutant): Officer of Ivorian Merit.

Chief Warrant Officers Prades Maurice; Romo Jean Claude, (coauthor of an audio-visual course in first aid) he took part in a thousand GSPM actions during a 2-year period); Hivet Claude; Gravel Claude; and Warrant Officer Duerr Auguste received decorations of Chevalier of the Ivorian Order of Merit.

8143

CSO: 4719/310

PROVISIONS OF NEW PENAL CODE SUMMARIZED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Laman Bakayoko]

[Text] A new Penal Code has just been issued. It was adopted on 29 July 1981 by the National Assembly. The principal innovations of this Code deal with infractions and the penalties applicable thereto and certain general provisions.

As for the infractions, the Code has added the following principal new infractions:

--Infractions against personal rights (Articles 137 to 140). The present Code makes no provision for such infractions, although crimes falling in this category of infractions are subject to general reprobation.

--Racial discrimination. (Articles 199 to 201). There were no penalties under previous codes.

--Insults and violence toward authorities. (Articles 247 and 248, 255 to 257). These articles impose more severe penalties when the insults or violence are against the president of the National Assembly, the president of the Economic and Social Council or the president of the Supreme Court and, to a lesser degree, when they are directed against members of the assemblies over which they preside.

--Escape from prison (Article 265). Current Article 245 which is based on the fact that freedom is a sacred right does not provide for a penalty for escape from prison unless it is accompanied by violence. The new Penal Code imposes a penalty for the mere fact of escape, whether or not there is violence.

--Violation of administrative secrets (Article 270). These new provisions impose penalties for making copies without authorization or right of an administrative document considered secret or confidential.

--Carelessness of civil servants (Article 271). Carelessness on the part of civil servants is a fault which can result in disciplinary punishment. However, when such carelessness causes a serious disruption in service, it appears that disciplinary punishment is inadequate.

--Breaking of work contract resulting in damage to property (Article 273). New provisions are designed to end work stoppages or suspensions without prior notice in services necessary to the security and health of the populace. A prolonged stoppage in the supplying of water and electricity; strikes at hospitals, without the public authorities having time to take steps to ease the inconveniences of such situations, are serious acts which are worthy of penalty.

--Disloyal competition (Articles 320, 321). In the current legislation, disloyal competition is not an infraction but obviously can give rise to monetary reparations. It seemed worthwhile, if we are to protect our nascent industry, to penalize such acts by imposing a simple fine, in consideration of their essentially profit-making rationale.

--Antidoping campaign (Articles 329, 330, 331). The new provisions are designed to prevent the use of stimulants for the purpose of winning sports competitions. Such practices can only be a disservice to the sports sector and at the same time are harmful to the health of young persons.

--Crimes and offenses against persons unable to protect themselves (Article 362). The present Code makes no provision for sexual violence or attacks against minors. The article covers minors and persons unable to protect themselves because of their physical or mental condition.

--Sexual offenses against minors (Article 355 and ff). The new provisions raise the age of the victim from 13 to 15 years thus strengthening efforts to eliminate this category of infractions. At present, it is not unusual to see young girls over the age of 13 attending primary school. Experience has shown that they are very vulnerable because they find themselves dependent on their teachers and establish a more familiar relationship with them in the primary education stage. Repression very often runs up against the fact that if the minor is over 13 years of age there is no infraction, at least if the attack is committed without violence, which is most often the case.

The new regulation will permit more effective action in the great majority of cases.

--Forced labor (Article 378). No penal regulation had been provided up to now to prohibit and penalize these practices, should the occasion arise.

--Opening of correspondence (Article 385). This article reintroduces the provisions of former Article 187 making it unlawful to open the correspondence of a third party; however, the article also provides for an exemption from prosecution for parents with respect to correspondence addressed to their children who are minors, living at home. It seems that the parents' recognized right of surveillance involves their right to check the correspondence of their children, should the occasion arise.

--Offenses against the civil status of a child (Article 386). This involves acts which are of a nature to compromise the civil status of a child (former Article 345). Following the example of the Belgian Code, the article provides for a maximum age of 7 years for the child for an infraction to take place. It seems that after

the age of 7, the child is in a position to know his identity; and the offense at this point is more difficult to carry out.

--Abandonment of family (Article 387). Paragraph 1 modifies the provisions of former Article 337 concerning desertion of the conjugal domicile which had been declared null and void by the Supreme Court as being incompatible with the new laws to the extent that they were based on custom. However, the offense of abandonment of the conjugal domicile is now punishable, whether the infractor be the husband or the wife, if for a period of 2 months either party fails to meet the obligations incurred as the result of the marriage.

--Adultery (Article 391). Former Article 339 gave a very privileged status to the husband who had extramarital relations. For him to be convicted of adultery it was necessary for him to have maintained his mistress in the conjugal domicile. For the wife, on the other hand, adultery was committed when relations with a third party were observed. Should this discrimination be maintained at a time when the new laws have proclaimed and placed in operation the equality of husband and wife? Without going as far as complete equality, the code reduces the inequalities. Now, the husband will be convicted of adultery: 1. If he has sexual relations in the conjugal domicile with a woman other than his wife. Only one occurrence is sufficient. There is no longer a requirement for maintenance "of the mistress in the conjugal domicile, which at least implied habitualness." 2. If, outside the conjugal domicile, he has habitual relations with a woman other than his wife.

The wife will be punishable under the same conditions as previously.

--Fraud (Article 398). This article combines the various swindling offenses already in existence and adds fuel fraud, an offense committed through the abusive use of a motor vehicle or boat. Today we are helpless to prosecute such acts. The courts are undertaking legal proceedings for theft of gasoline, which is without merit if the user has taken the care to fill the tank before returning the vehicle. Many legislative bodies have made this act a particular offense. That is what the code does.

--Hijacking (Article 415). This code makes in-flight hijacking illegal, in accordance with international legislation adopted in this sector.

--Dishonest debtor (Article 421). Commercial relations are manifestly troubled by the impossibility of a creditor's seizing any property of his debtor; the latter, as soon as he knows that the creditor is after him, liquidates all his property; and the creditor has nothing more than the moral satisfaction of having obtained a judgment against him. The consequences of this situation are many:

--Merchants hesitate to file lawsuits;

--On the other hand, they take into account the risk factor in the calculation of their prices, which constitutes an abusive price raising practice.

--Impunity favors bad faith debtors.

It seems that following the example of many foreign legislative bodies it is proper to penalize a debtor who systematically organizes his insolvency.

Next week we will talk about "changes" and modifications in the levels of fines and about the general provisions. It is to be noted that upon completion of this presentation, we will examine all the infractions and penalties more explicitly.

8143

CSO: 4719/310

PROGRESS OF HEVEA-GROWING PROJECT REVIEWED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 14-16 Aug 81 p 10

[Text] The hevea-growing development project of the SAPH [African Rubber Plantation Company] in Bettie, which is being carried out 11 kilometers from the office of the subprefecture, consists of two operations. One operation involves the industrial sector with an area of 2,000 hectares; the other operation involves village plantations which are divided into two segments, one of which is 500 hectares and the other 1,000 hectares.

It was principally to obtain a status report on the Bettie village plantations program that the coordinating committee of the Bettie Hevea Development Project met recently under the chairmanship of Prefect Jean-Claude Yopbouet and in the presence of the SAPH director general and permanent secretary of the committee and the statutory members including principally the subprefect of Bettie, elected officials, cadres, the regional delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture, the higher chief of the Agnis of Indenie and the customary authorities of this locality.

The visit was organized shortly before this meeting on the industrial sector particularly in the village plantations, as well as on the construction site of the first stage of the three villages for the SAPH personnel. It aptly translates SAPH's firm determination to replace part of the natural forest of the Bettie region with a useful forest and to permit the people of the Bettie region to have material well-being as wished by the government and the party.

With respect to the village plantations, Guy de Roquemaurel, who is in charge of this Bettie project, told the members of the committee that the villagers, perhaps out of caution, had worked small areas in 1980. The 1981 program, he emphasized, is 200 hectares with a contingent of 163 growers, including 78 former candidates signed up since 1980 and 85 new candidates for 1981. During this period, the 78 growers would like to work 108 hectares. However, the 85 new growers will work 92 hectares; i.e., an average of 1 hectare per grower.

What is more, he emphasized that 90 plantations are in different stages of preparation.

Speaking in turn along the same lines, the SAPH director general, Jean-Baptiste Amethier, said in substance: "For the moment, the program whose financing is assured covers 500 hectares. We do not want to have 500 growers for a 500-hectare area. However, we would like to see 125 growers for the 500 hectares, for example. That is, we want every grower in time to have at least 4 hectares so that he can live off his hevea plantation. That area is available to all growers."

Reports by the director general and his assistant, Guy de Roquemaurel, covered the planting schedule until 1984, the socioeconomic infrastructures and the advances made by the BNDA [National Agricultural Development Bank].

The village plantations which were started in 1980 cover 113 hectares. The planting schedule provides for 200 hectares in 1980 and 187 hectares in 1982. In a related connection, the industrial sector started with 150 hectares in 1979; then 530 hectares in 1980; and, finally, 700 hectares in 1981. In 1982, the sector will have an additional 620 hectares.

The development of a second segment of 1,000 hectares; i.e., 500 hectares in 1983 and 500 hectares in 1984 is also scheduled.

During this meeting, the question of social infrastructures was raised. Let us say that the SAPH has decided to give the Bettie hevea development sector villages three kinds of architecture which were planned jointly with the ONPR [expansion unknown] and which are better suited to the housing needs of personnel at all levels. However, the focus of this program favors the establishment of families.

In 1984 a factory will be constructed near the Comoe in Bettie to process the production of the industrial sector and the village plantations.

There are also plans for construction of a SAPH center earmarked for the housing of this company's cadres. The subprefect has set aside a block from the Bettie plot. It should be noted that this installation requires a third village for the housing of the factory's workers.

The education of children is also a concern of the directorate general of the SAPH. In this regard, members of the committee were informed of the construction in the near future of two nursery schools in the complex of the SAPH villages.

The school infrastructures of the city of Bettie will be expanded by the SAPH.

From the resupply standpoint, an operating supply store has been set up in the city of Bettie by the SAPH. The management of the store is being handled by a native of that region.

Infirmaries are built in each village and weekly visits are made by a SAPH doctor.

In the miscellaneous category, "medium-size landowners" have promised to associate themselves with the peasants in this operation. Suddenly more than 15 new persons have signed up for at least 500 hectares. However, Amethier emphasized that the Bettie operation gives priority attention to the mobilization of "small landowners." On the subject of the advances in kind by the BNDA, the officials promised to find a solution so that such advances would reach the peasants on a timely basis. Let us recall that the planting program for 1981 began in June and action was taken by the SAPH to ensure better execution.

TWINNING OF DPRK CITY OF NAMPHO WITH TOAMASINA REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Paul Manjakavelo]

[Excerpts] Toamasina--For the second time, the city of Toamasina has been twinned with another chosen city: Nampho, in the DPRK.

Such twinning is not a novelty for the city of Toamasina.

Several years ago, prior to the events of May 1972, Toamasina was previously twinned with the city of Holon, in Israel.

Many young Malagasy boys and girls and our special correspondent in Toamasina have souvenir photos of their visits to the sister city.

As part of the celebration of the 21st anniversary of Madagascar's independence, the city of Toamasina was twinned with Nampho, one of the very prosperous cities in the DPRK.

Toamasina is not only the queen city of valuable goods; it is also the king of ports.

According to the speech of the mayor of the city of Toamasina, Nampho is also a great port as well as a very industrially advanced city.

That is why, Mr Stephan Jacques said, that Toamasina-1 has chosen Nampho, for we look forward to cultural, social and technical exchanges.

Manguiers Station Square was the site where all of Tamatave attended this great twinning ceremony on Thursday morning, 25 June.

In addition to local figures and officials, also in attendance were Jean Baptiste Ramanantsalama of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], Albert Zakariasy, vice chairman of the ANP [National Popular Assembly], Andre Allemand and Diore de Perigny, the consuls of France and Norway, and the elected officials of the decentralized community, Mr and Mrs Ratsiraka.

After the national anthems of both countries were sung, Mr Stephan Jacques and Mr Sen Djin Yong signed the pledge twinning the two cities.

The first speaker, Mr Stephan Jacques, mayor of the city of Toamasina-1, emphasized the solid ties of friendship and brotherhood between the two chiefs of state, President Didier Ratsiraka of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK.

Speaking about the twinning, Mr Jacques said that it was part of the implementation of the RDM's "comprehensive" policy and that the cities of Toamasina and Nampho were united, for Korea and Madagascar hold the same views concerning the struggle and fight against imperialism and colonialism, to eliminate man's domination, injustice and exploitation of man so that peace can be established in the world for the benefit of progressive peoples. He also said that the agreement was made in order to develop the exchange of knowledge and experience in cultural, artistic, economic and social areas between the twinned cities.

He concluded his speech by calling for the peaceful reunification of an independent Korea as soon as possible, stating that Korean-Malagasy friendship and solidarity are eternal and indestructible and wishing long life to the two chiefs of state, President Didier Ratsiraka of the RDM and President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK, for them to lead both countries to a socialist paradise and long life to the Nampho-Toamasina friendship, to the DPRK and to the RDM.

The second speaker, Mr Samuel Lahady, administrator of the province of Toamasina, after extending a welcome to the ambassador and his delegation, spoke about the twinning of the cities of Toamasina and Nampho, which would make possible the exchange of young people, sports figures and technicians.

The third and last speaker, his excellency Sen Djin Yong, ambassador of the DPRK and representing Prime Minister Ri Jong Ok, pointed out that the twinning of the cities of Nampho and Toamasina is a striking illustration of the warm friendship which exists between the Korean and Malagasy peoples and the firm solidarity of peoples of nonaligned nations.

Speaking in turn about the twinning of Toamasina and Nampho, he said that the ties of brotherly friendship thus established will always be part of the history of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malagasy peoples.

In response to this speech, Jean Baptiste Ramanantsalama of the CSR noted that this day of the twinning ceremony included two festivities: the celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Madagascar and the ceremony twinning Toamasina with Nampho.

"We are well aware of the friendship which exists between the two presidents, Kim Il Sung and Didier Ratsiraka, and we hope, Mr Prime Minister, that you will convey to President Kim Il Sung our gratitude for the assistance which he has granted to our country and our gratitude to him."

11915
CSO: 4719/214

BRITAIN CHARGED WITH INDIFFERENCE IN IRA DEATHS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 81 p 8

[Article by Machado Graca: "Nine Drops of Blood on the Bride's Veil"]

[Text] In years past (fortunately), the English kings reigned over a vast empire.

The imperial crown was made out of gold, pearls and precious stones brought from America, India, Africa, Malaysia.

The winds of history and people's anger kept gnawing at the frontiers of this empire.

Today, Her Majesty the Queen and her government do not need to look far away to see the limits of their territory. They are right there, at their feet!

But in the solemn ceremonies of the monarchy, the crown and the ceremonial are still the same, because, in many respects, ideas do not change.

Large or small, close or far away, the empire remains the empire! One must defend it, even at the cost of rivers of blood, especially if the blood is not English.

Having fallen into the routine of one or the other official visit, either abroad or to the Ascot races, the monarchy was slowly receding into oblivion.

Prince Charles' wedding came to remind us that the monarchy is still in existence, with its horse-drawn carriages, its uniforms laden with gold and its imperial crowns.

The newlyweds then left for their honeymoon, going through Gibraltar, one of the last British colonies on Spanish territory.

By so doing, the royal pair irritated the Spaniards, whose king declined to attend the wedding and left behind the other colony still remaining in old Europe, Northern Ireland. It also left behind the serious repercussions of social conflict in British cities and the deafening noise of the silent deaths of the Irish guerrillas in the Maze prison.

While the royal yacht "Britannia" is cruising the Mediterranean, the IRA patriots are dying, one by one, for the right to have an independent homeland, for the right to have their struggle recognized as political.

Just as the FRELIMO, the MPLA and the PAIGC were considered "groups of bandits" by Portuguese colonialist fascism, so are the freedom fighters in Ireland considered common criminals by the British occupation forces in Northern Ireland.

Strange bandits, these people who condemn themselves to agonies that last more than two months to achieve political recognition. Strange bandits indeed, those who can muster thousands of people to attend their funeral and to whom their comrades pay military honors.

Indifferent to everything, the Prime Minister pretends not to see, and monarchy once again gilds its coat of arms.

But in the meantime, the white veil of Charles' bride is already spotted with nine enormous drops of generous Irish blood.

CSO: 4728/106

IRREGULARITIES IN POLICE FORCES NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Deputy Minister of Interior Carlos Raposo Pereira yesterday told residents of the Chamanculo district of the capital that they must watch out for criminals, but that they should also keep an eye on the very members of the Mozambican People's Police (PPM) force to prevent any irregularities that might occur.

"We are here to work together to improve the quality of service of the PPM." This was the statement made by the deputy minister during the course of a meeting he was orienting in that locality, the first of a series to take place in all the districts of the province of Maputo.

This series of meetings is being carried out after the guidelines established by the FRELIMO Party on what our people's police should be.

The meeting was characterized by the participants' critical spirit. Various issues were presented, which contribute to the social instability in this residential area. The Chamanculo district was one of the most affected by a crime wave; the situation has improved somewhat, but a number of difficulties persist.

For instance, issues such as dissension among elements belonging to the vigilance groups were discussed during the course of the meeting. A number of participants brought up certain irregularities in the activities of the PPM; in reply, the deputy minister provided some orientations: "Watch out for the criminals. But watch our police forces as well. This is the only way we shall be able to progress."

One of the main difficulties in this district is the presence of thousands of individuals from various provinces of the country who crowd the Argus Agency, awaiting contracts to work in the South African mines. Such nonproductive individuals are dangerous, because they resort to crime in order to survive. It was decided that the Mozambican People's Police will take the necessary measures so that these people await their contracts for the mines in their hometowns.

CSO: 4728/106

CONTINUED PRESENCE OF DEXTEROUS 'OPERATORS' SCORED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Fernando Couto: "My Cousin Who Is Late"]

[Excerpts] Last Sunday I went to the movies with my cousin Filimone. I had lunch at his home and, as usual, we ate and drank very well. Once again, I was surprised by the abundance and variety of foods and drinks. I tried to find out how he manages to get all this.

Filimone laughed, rolled his eyes and said only: "Buddy, it's all a question of arrangement!"

I interpreted this sibylline reply as something mysterious I could not grasp and deferred to my cousin when he told me, with a paternalistic expression on his face, that I seem to be somewhat out of it.

After lunch, we had a nap. Filimone says that "this is a habit I don't want to lose, buddy. Even at work, I always take a little nap whenever I can." That must be why I can never find him in his office in the beginning of the afternoon. Whenever I call, they always tell me that he is at a meeting or that he has gone out on office matters.

After four o'clock, we had a snack. Filimone was hungry again and accompanied his tea with a delicious cake. I had not eaten anything so good in a long time. Again, I asked him where he had bought it. Filimone, affecting that amused air he assumes at my naivete, only said: "This is another arrangement, buddy..."

We then decided to go to the movies. Unexpectedly, we agreed on what to see: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears." I was surprised that Filimone wanted to see a Soviet movie, because I have often heard him say: "Hey, buddy, socialist films are not for me! They are no good. Only some war movies are O.K." But this time, my cousin agreed, explaining: "This film won an Oscar. If the Americans gave it a prize, then the movie is good. O.K., buddy, let's go see it."

I had thought it was already late to get the tickets, but my cousin did not seem concerned. We rode to the movie theater in his car. Once there, shamelessly and without bothering to lower his voice or hide his money, he asked an acquaintance who was already standing in line to buy us our tickets. This is another arrangement, he explained.

He then waited outside for the movie to begin. I impatiently asked him to go in, but he protested, saying: "Hey, buddy, you must see and be seen! This is how you are noticed in society. How will you be respected if you are not in the public eye?"

That was his habit of coming later, expressing a need to show off. He used to say: "Buddy, you must show that you are important. If you arrive on time or before, no one notices you. If you come a little late, people will think you are very busy, you have many responsibilities and so you are respected, buddy, you are even admired!"

In the movie house, children were making a lot of noise with their chewing gum. One had the impression of being close to a swamp where the waters were boiling up and flowing in all directions at the same time. When I protested, my cousin said: "Hey, what's wrong? Can't the children have a good time? If the film is boring, what can they do? There is no political orientation that forbids this!..."

I became furious and sad at the same time. I was getting the impression that attendants, the controller, the police or the fireman on duty were all in agreement with Filimone!

CSO: 4728/106

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

YOUTHS IN GDR—Approximately 200 young Mozambicans who are specializing in agricultural machinery in Weimar, in the southern part of the GDR, are setting an example in diligence and devotion to study, the newspaper **BERLINER ZEITUNG** wrote in yesterday's edition. A total of 150 young Mozambicans have received training in Weimar for 1 year, while 50 more arrived in February of this year. They will remain in this country for 4 years to complete their specialization. [Text]
[Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 81 p 3]

CSO: 4728/106

'APS,' 'YONHAP' COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Senegalese Press Agency]

[Text] Mr Amadou Dieng, head of the Senegalese Press Agency [APS], signed yesterday a cooperation agreement with the general manager of the YONHAP press agency of the Republic of Korea, Mr Kim Song-chin. Also present was Mr No Yong-chan, the South Korean Ambassador to Senegal.

This accord, the APS manager said, takes its place as a part of the bilateral cooperation between our two countries, but also as part of the effort by developing countries to achieve integration in fields such as information.

Amadou Dieng next underlined the importance which YONHAP officials give our country despite the distance that separates them. In fact, this agreement is the first that the agency has signed with a Francophone black African country.

All this led the APS manager to say that /"we will not fail to make the efforts necessary to strengthen this cooperation and contribute to better understanding between our two peoples."/

In his response, the YONHAP general manager, Mr Kim Song-chin, who came from Seoul expressly to sign this accord, expressed the hope that this act today would /"contribute to the dissemination of accurate and impartial news on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual respect."/

According to the YONHAP general manager, the accord should help strengthen the friendly relations and mutual cooperation between the Senegalese and South Korean people.

9516

CSO: 4719/263

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

THREE FRENCH LOANS--The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE] is going to provide Senegal three loans totalling F CFA 830 million. The first loan is destined to provide the Railroad Administration with three new locomotives and amounts to 330 million. As for the other two, totalling F CFA 500 million, they are going to the Thies Phosphates Company of Senegal and should provide partial financing for an investment program aimed at increasing the production capacity in lime phosphate, allumine phosphate, and attapulgate phosphate. The first loan is for 17 years, including a 6 year grace period, while the others are for 10 years with a grace period of 3 years. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

CSO: 4719/263

BOTHA TO HOLD NEW SUMMIT MEETING WITH BUSINESSMEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] Cape Town.--A second Carlton-type summit is to be held on November 12 in Cape Town, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Mr Botha, speaking during the debate on his vote, said the summit was necessary to further inform the private sector on the Government's envisaged Constellation of States idea and especially on the decentralisation of economic development.

He envisaged that the private sector would play a major role in the undertakings.

Similar to the Carlton Conference the Cape Town summit would be attended by members of the Government and its economic advisory council, as well as prominent businessmen and industrialists from the private sector, Mr Botha said.

Replying to a number of questions put to him by the Leader of the official Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Botha said the Government did not consider the Coloureds to be a homogeneous group--or a nation in an embryo stage.

This had always been the view of the National Party, he stressed.

He said the Coloureds existed as different communities which had physical characteristics in common. They had the same religious beliefs as Whites and many of them also had a high standard of living.

Mr Botha confirmed that the Government was considering legislation with regard to a referendum which would be tabled either during this session or early in the next session of Parliament.

He said he was not prepared to commit the President's Council to the policy of the National Party, adding: "but I will not allow anyone to prescribe to me what the policy of the National Party should be."

Regarding the total onslaught on South Africa, Mr Botha said the Soviets were preparing to force Southern Africa to submit to its domination. He indicated that the South African Defence Force was preparing to meet any onslaught that could come.

CSO: 4700/397

BOTHA STATEMENTS DURING BUDGET DEBATE

Consolidation Plans

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] THE public should have a clear picture of the consolidation plans of the Government within the next 12 months, the Prime Minister, Mr. F. W. Botha, promised yesterday.

Speaking on his vote in the budget committee stage, he said he expected to be able to release a series of finalised proposals approved by the Cabinet within the next 12 months.

The Ciskei's consolidation proposals should be ready for parliamentary approval before the state became independent, Mr. Botha said.

"The committee for co-operation and development should finalise their work before June 31, 1981.

Mr. Botha referred to a statement issued by the Minister of Co-operation and Development last year, saying it spelt out clearly how the Government approached the question of consolidation.

Before a Cabinet committee reported, the Van der Walt committee would consult all land owners and negotiate with the Black national states before reporting finally to the Cabinet.

Continued negotiation with the Black states would be conducted on an individual basis.

"Only then will the Cabinet's final decision be presented for approval by Parliament," Mr. Botha said.

"As a result of these guidelines the Van der Walt commission has been able to review its report and clarify certain principles with the Cabinet," he said.

This made it possible to speed up negotiations with the Ciskei Government and the proposals would be ready for Parliamentary approval before Ciskei independence.

The foundation had now been laid for speedy finalisation of the consolidation proposals and the committee would complete its work by the end of June next year.

It was important that clarity and finality be reached on the issue.

White Dislodgement Issue

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 4

[Excerpts]

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha yesterday described members of the Progressive Federal Party "manipulators of the campaign of defamation against South Africa".

Speaking during committee on his Budget vote Mr Botha said defamatory reports that found their way overseas were created in South Africa.

His government had helped to improve the good relationship between the State and the private sector as never before.

He had stated in which areas the Government had set out to bring about reform and Government was busy with that.

"I will not carry out Prog. policy as you want me to."

Improvement

Other areas where the Government had brought about improvement were:

- Facets of society where there were areas of conflict had been referred to a commission.
 - The question of Press relations was referred to a commission.
 - In the field of education there had been serious problems which were subjected to an investigation.
 - The Government had held continuous consultations not only with national states, but also with other neighbouring countries and these were continuing.
 - The first phase of the constellation plan had been completed.
 - The Government maintained a healthy economy for the Republic in difficult world circumstances and.
 - The Government looked at the security situation, both on military and internal levels on a daily basis.
- "This country and the Government are a watchtower of strength."

Psychosis

Referring to the presence of other race groups in White areas Mr Botha said there had been complaints of "dislodgement" of the Whites.

"This is a psychosis which certain members of the Opposition are trying to create. They always refer to figures."

There was a scandalous, mean, low campaign being waged against the Minister of Co-operation and Development (Dr Piet Koornhof) while that Minister was a model of humanity in his actions.

The presence of Black and Brown people in White areas did not necessarily mean dislodgement of the Whites.

More than 700 000 Black and more than 90 000 Coloured domestic workers did not mean dislodgement. They were performing a very necessary task which offered them job opportunities.

"If there is anyone who wants to do without domestic servants they are welcome to do so."

Own interests

The Opposition forever spoke about the urban Blacks but what about the more than four million Black farm workers? This was not dislodgement of the Whites because these people performed a vital task in the joint economy. Neither did the presence of people of colour in the four main metropolitan areas mean dislodgement of the Whites. These people were also necessary and worked in these areas in their own interests.

And provision also had to be made for the Coloureds in the Western Cape.

The presence of decent people of colour was not dislodgement and the Government admitted that by the way in which it handled the Nico Malan Theatre issue.

In the event of dislodgement causing friction and the occupation of amenities, which the Whites regarded as their own, it was unacceptable.

The Whites regards certain things as being his "own" like schools, certain beaches and residential areas."

The country had to guard against the influx of numbers getting out of control and encroaching on peoples' ability to get together in their own area.

Aspirations

"If we want our own facilities we must try to create facilities for others to allow them to satisfy their own aspirations."

There was also a great need for the creation of facilities at the workplace.

The burden on local authorities was heavy. Consequently the Government had decided to ease it. But members of Parliament had a duty to lead in the creation of peaceful conditions in these areas.

"It is priority to create facilities for workers and employers themselves will have to help create them."

"It was a mistake that we did not pay enough attention to this aspect in the past."

"But one must learn through one's mistakes and the Government is at present promoting the practice of consultation," Mr Botha said.

Coloreds Not a Nation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha said yesterday he had never made a secret of the fact that he did not see the Coloured people as a homogeneous group, as a nation, or as an emerging nation.

Speaking during his vote in committee, Mr Botha said the Coloured people consisted of a variety of communities which had a number of common characteristics such as physical features, western style of life, Christian norms and language.

Under a National Party Government these people had, during the last 30 years, made tremendous strides in the socio-economic field and today 30 to 40 percent of them lived at a level which earned the greatest respect.

That greater progress had not been made in other fields was the result of stumbling blocks which had been placed in the way of the Government in respect of everything it had tried to do to enhance their development.

The Coloured people, he said, certainly had a right to decide their own community life.

It was interesting to note that the Progressive Federal Party-dominated Cape Town City Council was withholding a "very important report" on local government submitted by three council experts following an investigation overseas.

Correct Approach to Blacks

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] THE correct attitude towards consultation with the Black people was to keep one's self-respect and not "crawl" before them, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on his vote, he said the Black man despised anyone who "crawled."

"If we adopt this attitude when we engage in talks with other population groups, we will have success."

There was a wrong approach among certain Whites when it came to consultation and negotiation with Blacks.

"It must not be a master-servant relationship."

There were also Whites who created the impression that the White man was always wrong and that the Black man was always right.

"The correct attitude would be always to be yourself — retain your self respect and to not crawl before the Black man. He will despise you for that and he will do to you what Chief Gatsha Buthelesi

has done to the Progressive Federal Party."

Referring to the Immorality Act, Mr Botha said he was at present having discussions with church leaders on the matter and it would therefore be utterly irresponsible of him to say anything further about it.

He had made clear his standpoint to church leaders. The matter had serious theological and sociological aspects which had to be considered.

BOTHA: COUNCIL MAY MAKE SOME RECOMMENDATIONS BY YEAR-END

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] THE Government hoped to introduce legislation, possibly during the next session of Parliament or the one after that, dealing with the question of a referendum on "drastic recommendations" if any, made by members of the President's Council.

Speaking in committee on his vote, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha said the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, who had raised the matter in the debate, would then have a proper opportunity to express himself on the issue.

Referring to certain newspaper reports that there were differences of opinion between himself and the Vice-State President, Mr Alwy Schlebusch, Mr Botha said:

"There are no differences of opinion between myself and the Vice-State President.

Apart from the fact that we are intimate friends, we have, on official level, always acted correctly towards each other.

"We talk about our problems. He has his specific problems and I have my specific problems. No scavenger politics will drive us apart and then feed on it."

The President's Council needed time to reach its decisions but it was hoped that it would be able to make certain recommendations by the end of this year.

It should be remembered, however, that members had been appointed for five years. The Government reserved the right to call on the Council to submit interim reports.

The Government would fulfil its duty to those members, even if they reached finality on the majority of their recommendations before their term of office expired.

'THE CAPE TIMES' PRAISES SUZMAN'S ROLE IN PROTEST MARCH

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Aug 81 p 6

[Reprint of "THE CAPE TIMES" editorial: "Mrs Suzman's Courage"]

[Text] The procession of protest from St George's Cathedral to the Houses of Parliament last week was an ill-advised undertaking, given the fact that public gatherings in the open are banned in Cape Town at present and that political protest is prohibited around Parliament at all times. It was largely due to the intervention of the MP for Houghton, Mrs Suzman, and the calm good sense of the police officer in charge that no one was hurt and the crowd dispersed in peace and good order. Mrs Suzman, who came out of Parliament to talk to the leaders of the march, was able to persuade the marchers to disperse and hand their memorandum to the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, outside the grounds of Parliament. It is a terrible reflection on the quality of political life in South Africa that such processions are banned at all and that peaceful protest is seen as a potential threat to the peace. But this is the position and the police have a duty to uphold the law. They could not allow the march to proceed on its way.

Mrs Suzman, who displayed the cool courage and good sense that people have come to expect of her, might have expected a better reception when she returned to the Assembly--and was greeted with sneers and taunts from Nationalist members. But the Nationalist government is out of touch with public feeling in the squatter controversy. It should take note that a serious situation has been reached when law-abiding citizens and sober, level-headed ministers of religion seem prepared to defy the law and engage in an illegal march, so strongly do they feel about the government's merciless hounding of squatters amid the rigours of a Cape winter. Parliament and the country should be proud of Mrs Suzman and South Africans in public life would do well to emulate her example of courage, moderation and good sense.

CSO: 4700/397

FRENCH AMBASSADOR REVEALS NEGATIVE ATTITUDE IN SQUATTER ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The role of the French Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Bernard Dorin, in the abortive attempt to stage a demarche on the diplomatic front over the squatter situation in the Cape Peninsula as well as his role in the Western Five initiative on South West Africa, have now come strongly in to the limelight.

His attempt to stage a demarche was strongly questioned in political circles yesterday while foreign diplomats totally rejected his attempt to by-pass normal diplomatic channels with a view to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs.

Long-standing

Mr Dorin, according to South African foreign observers and foreign diplomats, has a long-standing reputation of ill-feeling towards the South African Government.

With the advent of a communist French Government it was expected that he would play a negative role in South Africa and his abortive attempt last week to by-pass normal channels of communication by trying to stage a public demarche is

now being considered as proof of what to expect from him as representative of his government.

The French Mitterand Government has already adopted an inaccessible attitude towards South Africa and there are strong indications that France might soon opt out of the Western Five contact group on SWA as well.

Meeting

Western diplomatic sources in South Africa confirmed yesterday that Mr

Dorin, in his capacity as acting doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, called them together recently to consider a public demarche on the Nyanga squatting situation.

Most of those present then contacted their governments. The American Government rejected the step outright, a move which led to the failure of the envisaged demarche.

Some of the other representatives told me that they shared Mr Dorin's personal views about the squatter camps. They were not very happy about the situation, but their governments were also of the opinion that a demarche would not have served much purpose.

Dropped

One source said the use of existing non-public channels

would have had better results, but that everything was bedevilled by Mr Dorin's action.

When a spokesman of the French Embassy in Cape Town was asked to comment on the whole issue and on the question of whether Mr Dorin was personally responsible or whether he acted on instructions from the French Government, he said the Embassy stuck to the statement of his Foreign Department in Paris, namely that "the demarche was dropped".

The new French Government has recently been sending missions all over Africa and from reports it has become clear that they have been supporting the Nigerian standpoint on South Africa wherever they can.

The basic French attitude towards Africa now is that it considers the continent as its future target for exports and as the major supplier of raw materials.

Secondly, it considers its own role towards Africa as one of representing the oppressed.

WIEHAHN RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE CURB ON SOME UNION ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] THE WIEHAHN Commission's fifth report on its inquiry into labour legislation includes recommendations which would curb the activities on unregistered trade unions — including political activities.

The commission recommends that employers and employees be encouraged to make maximum use of the statutory system of industrial relations for the regulation of relations between them.

Also it recommends that legislative adjustments to and the administration of labour laws be done in such a way as to provide maximal incentives for employer and employee organisations to avail themselves of the statutory system, as well as discouragement for by-passing the statutory system.

In an accompanying white paper tabled in Parliament, the Government makes it clear that unregistered trade unions cannot enter into agreements with employers, for example to deduct monies for political or subversive purposes, without the permission of the Minister of Manpower Utilisation.

This would make it difficult for a trade union to use its employer's organisation and administration for negative activities that could harm both the employer and the Government.

Some trade unions, especially in the Eastern Province, have already promoted a form of Black consciousness on the work floors — a

step which can totally destroy harmonious race relations.

The commission further recommends that such trade unions be forced to supply the department on request of details of its financial position and its membership, as well as with any other information the authorities may need.

Another important recommendation is that strikers will no longer be allowed to picket in front of the premises of employers with a view to canvass the support of other workers or members of the public to support a strike.

RESERVE BANK HAS NO INTENTION TO STIMULATE ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 p 23

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] **THE** South African Reserve Bank has no intention of stimulating the economy at this stage to prevent the growth rate from dropping further, the governor of the bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the bank, Dr De Kock pointed out that the economy was still in a very strong, prosperous and expanding phase.

The bank had already taken strong anti-cyclical expansionary action, such as permitting the rand to depreciate against the US dollar by 23 percent since the beginning of the year, as well as various other methods.

"This is as far as the bank is prepared to go in the expansionary direction at this stage," Dr De Kock said.

The Reserve Bank had chosen the conservative and restrictive approach, thereby fully associating itself with the approach of "consolidation and adjustment" announced by the Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, in his Budget speech two weeks ago.

Curbing inflation remained a high priority and, equally important in South Africa's long-term interests, the balance of payments adjustment process had to be permitted and encouraged

to work, even if this had a certain pro-cyclical restraining effect on the domestic economy in the short term.

The lower gold price and other adverse external developments were facts of life which could not be ignored or neutralised by money creation or fiscal manipulation. One could argue about the appropriate methods of adjustment, weighing up their different costs and benefits, but the inevitability of adjustment had to be accepted Dr De Kock said.

The bank will therefore persist as long as necessary with its current restrictive monetary policy, aimed at reducing the rate of increase of the money supply and maintaining tight conditions in the various financial markets.

"In this process, it is essential to achieve and maintain realistic market-related interest rates, particularly in view of the need to finance both the prevailing current payments deficit and the budgetary 'deficit-before-borrowing' in a sound manner."

Commenting on interest rates, he said the present level of South African interest rates was not high in relation to either the domestic rate of inflation or real interest rates abroad.

Although the present bank rate of 12.5 percent was a record for South Africa in nominal terms, it had

on various past occasions been much higher in real terms. In 1980, for example, it was about 4 percent in real terms, compared with the present minus 2 percent.

Dr De Kock said the importance for South Africa in the period immediately ahead of maintaining realistic market-related interest rates could not be stressed enough. The deficit on balance of payments current account and the "deficit-before-borrowing" in the Budget should not be difficult to finance — provided interest rates remain at market-related levels.

Expanding

Dr De Kock summarised the state of the economy at the end of August this year as follows:

- The economy is strong, prosperous and expanding, but still experiences some excess monetary demand and an unacceptably high rate of inflation.

- The slow-down in the growth rate is mainly due to a critical shortage of skilled labour and to other physical constraints. It is, however, still a fully stretched economy.

- The economy has already begun to, or is about to, enter into a downward phase.

- The decline in the gold price in recent months and the recessionary conditions in many industrial countries have an adverse effect on the economy as a whole, the

balance of payments and the exchange account.

● The balance of payments moved into a deficit, net foreign investments have declined and the rand has since the beginning of 1981 depreciated substantially against the rapidly rising US dollar.

● The "deficit-before-borrowing" in the Budget increased from an exceptionally low figure in 1980/81 to a higher, but not abnormal level in the present fiscal year.

● The money supply has now been brought under better control, financial markets have tightened and interest rates have risen to more realistic levels.

Comment

Commenting on the address, the chief executive of

Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, said:

"The analysis of the present state of the South African economy by the new Governor of the Reserve Bank, in his first annual address, is realistic and reinforces the basic message of the Budget speech on August 12.

"It is clear that a combination of internal and external factors will inevitably result in a much lower rate of economic growth next year, and that business and employee expectations must be adjusted accordingly.

"Assocom supports the pursuance of a market-related interest rate policy, and welcomes the latest evidence of better control over the growth in the money supply. This is part and parcel of the current phase of consolidation and adjust-

ment which the economy is entering.

"However, the problem of inflation remains too big to be tackled by monetary instruments only, and in this regard the role of administered prices in the inflationary process should not be under-estimated."

CSO: 4700/397

HIGH INTEREST RATES CAUSE DECLINE IN FOREIGN ASSETS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Aug 81 p 26

[Article by Jack Verblow]

[Text] JUST one more victim of high interest rates are Government holdings of overseas bills, the one very important foreign currency pool of the Reserve Bank.

While these have fallen by a massive 66 percent in the space of only five months to R32 672-million, an even bigger slump in this country's foreign "other assets", which include foreign notes, from March's R5 501 546-million to July's R4 782 912-million, shows that the loss has not been transferred into other areas of the lead bank's asset account.

Facility

Investment by the Reserve Bank in foreign bills, which is a trade facility offered to foreign creditors, is normally conducted through the purchase of dollar or sterling bills in New York and London at ruling interest rates.

With the Reserve Bank offering loans through a foreign country's money market, or through its central bank as is usually the case with investments into Switzerland, very competitive interest returns in other sectors quite often cause a movement away from trade credit finance, and a plunge in foreign bill holdings.

But with trade bills usually running for no more

than three months and offering only 17,46 percent on the American market, Eurodollar rates offer an attractive 18,5 percent, which is an effective lure for funds that would otherwise be used in bill finance.

Although high-interest rates on normal deposits are high, there is little indication from the Reserve Bank's asset and liability statement to show that any of the R65 868-million made available to the lead bank from maturing bills over the last five months, has been invested elsewhere.

Swallowed

With South Africa's current account in a R3 000-million deficit, and the frank admission by the Reserve Bank governor, Dr Gerhard de Kock, that South Africa had made extensive use of its own foreign credit facilities, indications are that the money has been more than swallowed in trying to correct the balance of payments situation.

Raising of forward discounts is one measure to improve the lead bank's dwindling foreign reserves, but even they depend on the ability of the local exporter to penetrate overseas markets before they find any use for the discount benefit.

Trade remains the keynote, and with as many factors beginning to play a part as there are, the future remains a little foggy.

CSO: 4700/397

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

LOAN TO MAURITIUS--Cape Town.--The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Housing, Town and Country Planning of Mauritius, Mr E. Francois, yesterday signed a loan agreement of R2,5-million. South Africa is lending Mauritius the money to improve the infra-structure of its tea industry.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 4]

AUTO INDUSTRY PROSPECTS--Twenty percent more vehicles could have been sold in South Africa during the past 18 months if manufacturers had not had to contend with capacity limitations and a shortage of skilled labour, Mr Loot Muller, managing director of Datsun-Nissan, said in Johannesburg yesterday. Addressing the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers, Mr Muller said the next 10 years would show a dramatic re-alignment of the South African economy. The closing of the wage gap and the development of a strong Black middle-class would contribute substantially to the size and stability of the vehicle market. "The motor car industry in South Africa is indeed alive and well--but more important, we see the industry staying that way for at least the next decade," Mr Muller said. "We forecast a slight down-turn next year, but we see that as a much-needed breather to give the total industry some time for consolidation and preparation for the next upswing."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 21]

FOREIGN MEDICAL RESEARCH COOPERATION--Cape Town.--Medical research in South Africa over the past few years had greatly benefited from international co-operation initiated by the Medical Research Council, the MRC president, Professor A J Brink, said in the MRC's annual report. Prof Brink said co-operative agreements with overseas agencies had enabled the MRC to provide sophisticated services for medical research which would otherwise have been impossible because of the high cost. One example was a computerised bio-medical information service which, at the press of a button, provided access to millions of medical publications. South Africa was the only country in Africa to have this service and the MRC had received a number of requests from other African countries for information. At present there were three terminals in the country, with Durban and Pretoria getting one soon, Prof Brink said. Prof Brink said an agreement between the MRC and the Israeli National Council for Research and Development was working well. The fourth scientific meeting between researchers of the two countries would be held in Cape Town next year. The theme would be the medical care of children with emphasis on the newborn--a mutual area of concern. A joint research programme in the field of coronary heart disease would be of great advantage, Prof Brink added. The MRC also encouraged individual contact between local and overseas researchers and last year it spent R190 000 on scholarships. "South Africa is recognised throughout

the world for its medical expertise and is in a position to make excellent contributions to our understanding of disease," Prof Brink said.—Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 10]

LECTURE ON INTELLIGENCE, STRATEGY—A former Director General of Military Intelligence, Lieutenant-General H de V du Toit, last night called for a rationalisation of South Africa's intelligence services. Gen Du Toit, who was recently appointed a professor in the faculty of National Strategy at the Rand Afrikaans University was delivering his inaugural lecture and said South Africa should keep abreast with basic patterns elsewhere to obtain the most effective use of the limited manpower available. Prof Du Toit's theme was "Necessity of a National Strategy" and he stressed that the term strategy had expanded far beyond its original military meaning. "As society and warfare have steadily grown more complex and the line between war and peace has become blurred, military factors had become more and more inseparable from the non-military in the conduct of war and measures to secure peace," he said. He added that as a result the term National Strategy had mostly replaced the older and narrower concept in war and state-craft. Prof Du Toit said the growing interest in strategic studies at universities in this country could result in a valuable contribution to South Africa's national strategy if academics developed the necessary expertise to produce studies tuned to the factual situation and did not depend on uninformed rhetoric divorced from reality. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 81 p 9]

CSO: 4700/397

MABANDLA URGES FARMERS TO GROW MORE MAIZE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla says it is contrary to the basic norms of economics to try to place artificial barriers in the way of international trade unless such measures can be justified economically.

Speaking at Nhlangano during the official opening of the Shiselweni district show on Friday, the Prime Minister acknowledged that local farmers found no adequate financial incentive from maize production because of the relatively low prices of maize compared to cotton, sugar and other cash crops.

"Some people have even gone to the extent of urging government to restrict the amount of maize products coming into this country in order to force a rise in maize prices on the domestic market," said the Prime Minister.

However, Prince Mabandla stated that in spite of such import restrictions and the existence of a guaranteed local market, the present level of domestic maize production still falls far short of domestic requirements.

"It is clear therefore that the restriction of maize imports has served no useful purpose as far as this nation is concerned," said the Prime Minister, who feels it would therefore be unfair to the Swazi public to continue with such measures which merely deny the Swazi people access to cheaper sources of maize supply without bringing about any improvements in domestic maize production.

The Prime Minister also acknowledged that the present high oil prices and rising inflation have hit the consumer public harder than any other section of the population.

For instance, he said the price of an 80 kg bag of second grade maize meal has gone up by over 130 percent since 1975--it now stands at almost E20 per bag.

He regretted that the rise in farming costs has been so phenomenal since the start of the current energy crisis that many small farmers just cannot cope with the present situation.

The cost of producing one tonne of maize, he said was today put at over E53, "which is too high for a small farmer."

The only glimmer of hope for the future of farmers and indeed the nation, the Prime Minister said, lies in grouping together into farmers' cooperative organisations who offer some prospects of spreading the crushing load of farming costs.

He expressed his satisfaction that farmers in the Shiselweni district already have the services of such a society. He hoped the society was equipped for the task of organising small farmers into appropriate cooperatives with a view to reducing the high costs of producing essential farm inputs.

"I am aware that many small Swazi farmers are not particularly keen about joining cooperative movements because of the unpleasant past history of financial mismanagement by some organisations of this nature," he told his listeners.

CSO: 4700/397

BRIEFS

TAIWAN ANTICOMMUNIST CONFERENCE—The Deputy Minister for Education, Mr. W. M. Magongo returned home this week from Taiwan, the Republic of China, where he represented Swaziland at a joint conference of the 14th World Anti-Communist League, the Asian Peoples Anti-Communist league and the 3rd Asian Youth Anti-Communist League. These organisations, according to Mr. Magongo, are fully determined to preserve peace and freedom and to fight Communist efforts in enslaving humanity in the face of the world. About 110 countries were represented in the conference and these included 12 from Africa among which were Angola, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nigeria, New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Upper Volta. Mr. Magongo was accompanied by Mr. O. K. Dlamini, also of the Ministry of Education. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Aug 81 p 2]

POLICE APPOINTMENTS—King Sobhuza 11 has appointed Mr. Edgar E. Hillary as new Deputy Commissioner of the Royal Swaziland Police Force with effect from the first of this month. He succeeds Mr. Titus Msibi, who has since become Commissioner of Police in the place of Mr. Timothy Mtetwa who last week was appointed by King Sobhuza 11 to be Chairman of Tisuka Taka Ngwane Fund. Mr. Hillary, who is 40, joined the police force in 1961 as a constable and has held the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police since February 1979. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/397

PM WARNS PARTIES OVER SUBVERSION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday attacked people who are expressing fears and spreading malicious rumours about the creation of the Fifth Brigade of the national army.

Addressing thousands of people at Chinamhora and Uzumba, he said only people who planned to be dissidents and indulge in subversive activities should be afraid of the new brigade.

"Some people have even said they should have been consulted. Who are you to be consulted?" he asked. The Prime Minister, who is also Minister of Defence, said he had discussed the idea with the ZANU (PF) central committee and the army commanders.

Innocent people had nothing to fear because the brigade, which would have four battalions, would defend the country and deal with dissidents and other subversive elements.

"But if you plan to be a dissident, watch out. This unity will be called Gukurahundi (crack unit)," he told cheering crowds.

The leader of the Patriotic Front and Minister without Portfolio, Dr

Joshua Nkomo, complained at the weekend that he had not been consulted about the formation of the new brigade.

Mr Mugabe warned the leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, the UANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the ZANU leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole that if they did not stop their "subversive" activities, they would be punished.

"I am giving them enough rope to hang themselves. It will only be one day," he said. The Prime Minister said Mr Smith, Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole were being watched and their activities were known.

He said the three leaders had been forgiven and should operate in conformity within the spirit of reconciliation. "Muzorewa and Sithole have continued to associate themselves with the enemy," Mr Mugabe said.

The Government would not allow them to take the law into their own hands. A strong army had been formed to deal with subversive elements.

Mr Mugabe also disclosed that the Government would go into business such as mining, transport and factories to raise money to develop the country. The lives of the people would be changed for the better.

On the shortage of diesel in the country, the Prime Minister said it was a deliberate attempt by South Africa to delay supplies to Zimbabwe because it wanted to destabilise the country.

He appealed to the people to form groups so that it would be easier for the Government to pro-

vide the necessary social services they required.

The Prime Minister, who is on a four-day tour of Mashonaland East to explain Government policy and programmes as well as revitalising ZANU (PF), held closed meetings with provincial, district and branch party officials.

He was accompanied by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, and the Deputy Minister of Works, Mr Rwizi Ziyenge. Today the Prime Minister will address rallies at Suswe in Mtoko and Mrewa.

GOVERNMENT TO BAN DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government can and will act to abolish dual citizenship and force people to choose their allegiance, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Speaking to the National Unifying Force on the problems of the Lancaster House Constitution, he emphasised that any alteration would be done by entirely legal processes.

"The provisions relating to dual citizenship are not entrenched in the Constitution to the extent that it is for all practical purposes impossible to alter them.

"The Government can act, and the Government will act, to correct this unnecessary permissiveness."

Senator Mubako said the retention of dual citizenship had caused the Government many headaches.

"For example, there are senior civil servants who have Zimbabwean and South African citizenship.

"Quite apart from the security risk these people may pose . . . it seems to me inconceivable that a person can hold allegiance to two countries which have such conflicting ideals, aims and politics."

Large numbers of whites, especially those in the public service, had emigrated and the Government had to know how long each person presently in the public service would take to make up his mind.

Promotion and training was difficult to organise. People were being trained for particular posts, then leaving and forcing the public service to quickly train replacements.

Manpower planning throughout the country was affected and the present survey project hampered because information was continually becoming outdated.

Vacancies at the university and colleges and for apprentices were limited and the country could not afford to train people and then see them immediately leave.

"It is difficult to understand how a resident of Zimbabwe can even expect this, yet complaints are raised whenever priority is given to those who hold Zimbabwean citizenship only.

"If a person is desirous of retaining foreign citizenship . . . then let him serve his apprenticeship or obtain his degree or qualifications in the foreign country and not use Zimbabwe's limited resources to train people to work in other countries."

The 20 entrenched white seats, an anathema to ZANU (PF) and the majority of black Zimbabweans, also represented a danger more sinister than most people realised, said the minister.

Because of the overwhelming majority of ZANU (PF) and ZAPU in

the Assembly the one major problem that could arise under the constitution, an alliance of white MPs and minority parties, did not.

'Repugnant'

But it would have been quite possible for ZANU (PF) to win 49 seats, winning at least 55 percent of the vote, but still be kept out of power by a minority-alliance and kept out constitutionally.

"The provision for entrenched white seats is repugnant. It is racist and potentially destabilising. It is subversive of democracy. It is subversive of peace."

But, warned Senator Mubako, the abolition of the seats needed the vote of every member of the Assembly and it was ludicrous to expect every white member to vote to abolish his post.

In reply to questions he said it might be possible to alter the way the white members were chosen or nominated and he prom-

ised to ask black MPs to sympathetically listen to whites in their district who needed help. The initiative would probably have to come from whites asking black MPs to take an interest in their problems.

Both ZANU (PF) and the PF wanted a presidential system of Government rather than the prime ministerial system and when the time was ripe the change would be made.

Similarly ZANU (PF) would consider a one-party system.

"At the same time we must not close our eyes to the dangers of one-party systems which we have experienced elsewhere in the world," said the minister.

The dangers ranged from complacency to dictatorship.

"The people of Zimbabwe have the assurance of the Government that a one party state will not be imposed but will only come through the ballot box."

ZVOBGO OUTLINES POWERS OF COUNCILS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 6

[Text]

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, detailed the sweeping powers over the newly-established district councils encompassed by the District Councils Amendment Bill.

In his second reading speech on the Bill in the Assembly Dr Zvobgo noted that it was designed to enable the minister to appoint a chief executive officer to be known as a district administrator — who will be a civil servant — to a district council.

The district administrator's task was to ensure that the council operated efficiently within the terms of reference, and that all money accrued to and spent by the councils were "properly accounted for".

"As the district councils are new bodies which will have more powers and functions than the former councils, it is considered essential that each district council has a chief executive in the interests of good administration," he said.

He also noted that in terms of the Bill, while a council could appoint any suitably qualified officers to the council's own administration, such appointments were subject to the minister's approval.

This was to ensure "that suitably qualified

staff are employed by the councils", he said.

"This will be particularly important in the first few years of a council's life as the salaries of these officers will be met by Government grants."

In a case where a council was either "unable or unwilling to carry out its powers", another section of the Bill provided that the minister could appoint a public servant, or a committee of public servants, to run the council.

He also intended to introduce another amendment — in the committee stage tomorrow — which would make it mandatory for every district council to establish a natural resources committee.

He told Mr Joseph Kaparadza (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland Central) that it would not be necessary for a district administrator to be able to act jointly for two district councils as it was intended that a district administrator would be appointed to each of the 53 councils in the country.

He also told Mr Kaparadza that the ministry would be monitoring district councils "very closely" for any maladministration, and that "the monitoring process is already under way".

TEKERE SCOFFS AT TALK OF FORMING PARTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

THE former Zimbabwe Minister of Manpower Planning and Development and until recently ZANU (PF) secretary-general, Mr Edgar Tekere, has rejected rumours that he is planning to launch a new party.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Tekere accused "certain people with over-enthusiastic imaginations" of spreading "these malicious rumours".

"I am still just content to go through a little period of reflection about the possibilities of the survival of the revolution and the interests of the people," Mr Tekere said.

He also denied having been approached or having received any suggestion on the formation of a new party and added: "Even if they do they will find it difficult to get me to listen. Although ears cannot help hearing, the mind can always refuse to digest."

Describing suggestions that he had been relieved of his duties as minister so he could take a rest, as "utter rubbish" Mr Tekere said: "When I need a rest, I shall ask for one. I do not want it offered to me."

"It is up to the Prime Minister either to take me or leave me and this is because I owe my political

career to myself and to nobody else," he continued.

Mr Tekere said his re-egation from the Government and the party ought not to surprise anybody because the incident was "one of the many stages along the path of the revolution".

Mr Tekere said he was strongly opposed to the introduction of a one-party state by legislation.

He said he was a strong advocate of a multi-party system. "If anyone seriously advocated the formation of a one-party state in Zimbabwe today by way of legislation, I should certainly be counted as a vigorous opponent of that move," he said.

Mr Tekere said the parties that had no place and no role to play "should be allowed to go into a natural demise through their lack of support from the people".

The former minister called for open criticism, which he described as "an essential ingredient in the process of the revolution" because it allowed the masters of that revolution — the people — to tell their servants — the leadership — how they wanted their affairs to be conducted.

He said he would remain the people's task man in the revolution which he said was "decaying" because of the occurrences of nepotism, regionalism, tribalism and corruption.

Mr Tekere, who is ZANU(PF) MP for Mashonaland Central, scoffed at a recent Press report that the party would reimburse all personal funds he had spent on behalf of the party.

He described his debt as "very heavy" and ruled out any possible reimbursement because the party itself had no money and was in debt, he claimed.

STERN MEASURES 'TO SILENCE DISSIDENTS' PROMISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Government will take stern measures "to silence dissidents" who refused to hand over their weapons, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said yesterday.

Addressing a party rally at Mamina township in the Ngezi area, he said with the attainment of independence there was no need for anybody to continue possessing illegal arms of war.

The minister told more than 6 000 people that anybody still in possession of such weapons, should hand them over to the Government.

He also urged the people to develop a sense of unity and co-operation among themselves.

The Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo told the rally that people living in the communal areas should engage themselves in self-reliance projects to help develop their regions.

CENTRES

She told the gathering that her ministry had plans to open nutrition and child care centres for women throughout the country, and called on men to take part in community development and participate in agricultural shows.

The minister appealed to women to form committees from village to provincial levels under their women's league, which was to be formed shortly.

The Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Enos Chikowore, who officially opened the Ngezi communal council, told councillors to work hand in hand with the people and the Government.

Speaking at another rally at Mubaira township the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, announced that the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, would soon tour the Ma-

shonaland West province to meet the people.

He assured farmers that the Government was aware of their problems, caused mainly by the current diesel shortages.

Mr Manyika said: "It is not that we do not have the diesel but as you all know we import our oil through South Africa, which is controlling our oil imports."

He said such tactics were being used by the enemy to undermine the Government.

The deputy minister said he had consulted the Minister of Agriculture and officials of the Grain Marketing Board on the possibilities of setting up mobile depots.

Saying that people should be recruited into the party peacefully, Mr Manyika warned those who were still going about beating innocent people.

He called on the local population to be vigilant and help identify dissidents.

TWO PF VETERANS CHOSEN FOR HOUSE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

BULAWAYO.

THE Patriotic Front has chosen two prominent nationalists to fill the parliamentary seats made vacant by the deaths of the Minister of Roads, Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr "TG" Silundika, and the Matabeleland South MP, Mr Boyson Nguni.

They are veteran freedom-fighter Mr Sikhwill K. Moyo and the founder and first commander of ZAPU's liberation forces, Mr Aklm M. Ndlovu, who were chosen by the PF's central committee in Salisbury last weekend.

Mr Moyo, in his middle 50s was one of the first nationalist leaders in the country. He became a trade union national organiser in about 1948.

Born in the Gwanda area, Mr Moyo was educated at Mtshabezi mission and Glong Ranch mission and later worked for several Bulawayo firms before becoming a full-time trade union organiser.

He was detained when the ANC was banned in 1959 and also following

the proscription of the National Democratic Party in early 1960s. He later left the country and was based in Lusaka where he was jailed for smuggling arms from Zaïre and Tanganyika during the days of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr Moyo is married and has several children, one of whom fought side by side with her father during the struggle. Mr Moyo received military training in the Soviet Union.

Mr Ndlovu, from the Belingwe area, is in his late forties. In the mid-sixties he was responsible for building ZAPU's armed forces in Zambia after he had returned from the Soviet Union where he had received military training. A forceful speaker, Mr Ndlovu is also a former ZAPU chief representative in East Africa. A former Dadaya student, Mr Ndlovu is married and has several children.

Their names have been submitted to parliamentary authorities for routine processing.

REFERENDUM ON ONE-PARTY RULE CONTEMPLATED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

A REFERENDUM could be held for the people to decide if they wanted a one-party state, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told a rally at "Guta raMakoni" near Rusape yesterday.

Mr Mugabe also said if the money provided by the British for the acquisition of farmland ran out, and more was not forthcoming, the Government would not hesitate to acquire the land so that it could be redistributed among the land-hungry.

He said: "We made our commitment to redistribute land, and we are determined to keep our pledge."

Reiterating that a one-party state would not be imposed, the Prime Minister said:

"We are going to ask you, some time in the future, whether you want a one-party state."

"When you, the people, give your consent that we should have it, then we shall have it, and nobody will be able to stand in the way."

Mr Mugabe was addressing a crowd of about 8000 at the home of the late Mr Basil Nyabadza, the Rusape businessman believed to have been gunned down by Selous Scouts in 1977 for his association with freedom fighters.

The rally marked the final leg of his week-long tour of Manicaland on which he was accompanied by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, and the Minister of Industry Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni.

Also present were the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Ndwapiwa, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malinga, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa.

In a speech in which the main theme was unity, the

Prime Minister urged that the phrase "mwana wamai" (child of my mother) should make way for "mwana weZimbabwe" (child of Zimbabwe).

PRAISE

Although people chanted songs in praise of their leaders, it was important to remember that leaders were there because there were people to lead.

But even more important, he said, was that without the people's unity, there would be no effective leadership.

Mr Mugabe said: "Our ancestors, Chingaira Makoni, Kaguvi, Mukwati, Mombeshora, Chiwashira, Mbuya Nehanda and many others led the first chimurenga to remove the oppressors from their midst."

"They did not succeed, not only because fresh British troops were brought in, or because they did not have the right weapons, but mainly because they were not united."

'VICIOUS' ATTACK ON BLACK GOVERNMENT, THREAT TO COLUMNIST REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Sunday Mail columnist, Gono Goto, last week received threats to his life in a letter viciously attacking Zimbabwe's black Government, which it described as a mob of cannibals and savages.

The anonymous letter, on a half sheet of ordinary blue writing paper, is believed to be the work of members of a ring operating as agents of South Africa in Zimbabwe.

The full text of the letter reads:

"This is to remind you and the rest of the cannibals and savages that we are very soon going to flood the country, and indeed the whole of the world, with all the detailed newspaper reports, photographs, etc, of the filthy, obscene acts of rape, torture, murder, cannibalism that you and your mob inflicted on innocent men, women and children.

"We have carefully collected all of these reports during the war. We are now going to remind the world that a mob of savage cannibals are swiftly bringing this beautiful country down to the level of the gutter.

"Remember the Elim Mission murders and the obscene acts of torture and cannibalism that you inflicted on these small, helpless children? One of them was a two-week-old baby.

"Remember the shooting down of the Viscount's? And the savage bayonet attack on the survivors? We will neither forget nor forgive any of these barbarous cruelties. Don't think for one moment that you can rest on your laurels,

"We are quietly watching and waiting. We will have our revenge, don't worry, about 10 years from now. By that time this country will be in a far worse state of chaos, filth and bankruptcy than either Zambia or Uganda.

"We know where you live. We know your car. So boss up, kaffir boy.

"Even the carrion crows and the jackals who live at Heroes' Acre will turn their noses up at your filthy, smelly, sweaty black corpse." It was not signed.

Some sources believe the authors of the letter are part of what the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was referring to during his tour of Manicaland when he said: "South Africa has a lot of agents in Zimbabwe who would like to destabilise the country."

But it could also be the perpetration of some sick people in Zimbabwe.

The letter has been handed to the Department of State Security.

The controversial columnist seemed unruffled when I interviewed him at his cottage. But he expressed surprise.

"Of course, I knew that not everybody enjoys what I write, which is natural, but it never dawned to me that somebody would decide to turn me into a corpse, just because he did not agree with what I write.

"I grant that there are many sick people in our country. The war and the mental stresses and strains that it caused could not fail to produce psychologically warped minds," said Gono Goto.

RABBI CLAIMS BLACKS ARE AUTHENTIC JEWS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text]

BLACKS are authentic jews, says Rabbi Ambrose Makuwaza of the Jewish Church of God and Saints of Christ near Rusape.

Rabbi Makuwaza goes further in his claim and adds that the present-day Jews in Israel bear little resemblance to the early Israelites.

"It is for this reason that we dissociate ourselves from Jews in Israel. Their Judaism has become too politicised," he said.

The rabbi argues that many of the most important events to shape the nature and destiny of Judaism and the Jewish people began in Africa, and puts forward the following points to support his argument:

- There is evidence in the Bible and elsewhere that Abraham, the original Israelite, was of Cushite or black African descent.

- Abraham first travelled to Africa where he received permission to settle in the Middle East.

- Moses, the founder of Judaism, was born in Africa and therefore was an African.

- The first known Passover, which was a prelude to the exodus under the leadership of Moses, oc-

curred in Africa.

- The scene of the all-important Mosaic revelation on Mount Sinai took place in the Sinai Peninsula, adjacent to the African continent.

- And there is evidence of African Hebrews through their Ashanti, Fulani, Yoruba, Ethiopian and Bantu offsprings.

Rabbi Makuwaza cites similarities between African customs and those of Jews in the Bible.

This black Jewish community, whose synagogue nestles between the hills overlooking Lake Rusape, was the subject of a study by Professor Terence Ranger when he visited Zimbabwe in March.

Asked why it had taken someone like him to prove the Hebrew heritage of Africans and what reaction he got from other churches, Rabbi Makuwaza said:

"Many people were kept from finding out the truth but even Jews in Israel now concede that blacks are the authentic Jews. Churches had shunned the idea but we now find they are responding to it."

It is difficult to say whether this religious group would be in existence were it not for fact that many people, in-

cluding Pastor Stephen Makuwaza the late father of the rabbi, could not be baptised in the established churches.

That was in 1937 and after hearing of the black Jewish church in South Africa the people sent one of their members, Mr Archim Mucharangwa, to find out more about it. In 1944 it was established here.

Before the war, the rabbi claims, membership in this country was over 8 000 but now it stands at between 2 000 and 3 000.

Why was the church not established in Vengere urban area in Rusape where it would be much nearer to a larger following?

Rabbi Makuwaza said they did not have a large following in the town, but was quick to point out that some people were joining the church and moving from Vengere to the synagogue's vicinity.

There are no restrictions on members except that they are forbidden to smoke and to drink beer, wine or spirits.

On their relationship with Judaism in this country, Rabbi Makuwaza said they were exploring a basis for common ground. "This was not possible during the war years," he said.

RESTRICTIONS ON EMIGRANTS CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Unduly Harsh"]

[Text]

THE Government has just made it more difficult for people — which in this case means whites almost exclusively — to leave Zimbabwe.

For years there have been severe restrictions on the amount of capital an emigrant can take out — this was decreed by the RF Government. Then the present Government prevented emigrants taking out cars unless they were older models owned for at least two years.

Now comes the restriction on furniture and electrical appliances the lack of which is bound to make life very difficult for emigrants in their new homes.

The Government says it does not want to lose whites whose skills, at this stage at least, are valuable to the economy. But making it difficult for them to leave is not the same as encouraging them to stay.

Some whites may have reasons for leaving Zimbabwe that are not connected with Government policies or present or future living conditions; they are being penalised. Others find the country not to their liking and want to leave regardless — to them we say good riddance.

The combination of all the restrictions now applied to emigrants could have the effect of retaining here a hard core of dissatisfied and perhaps disloyal people which the country could well do without. This is a factor the Government should consider. It should be weighed against the reasons given for the export ban.

HOVE: GOVERNMENT KEEN TO END STATE OF EMERGENCY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Government is keen to end the State of Emergency, renewed for a further six months last month, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said yesterday.

Mr Hove said in an interview that the criteria for the scrapping of the emergency powers regulations — renewed for the third time since independence — should be a climate of peace and calm in the country.

Central to this, he added, should be a concerted effort from politicians, political parties and individuals to refrain from making alarmist statements designed to cause fear and despondency among the public.

"If nothing changes and the situation remains what it is now when people do not cause us anxiety by their alarmist statements," he said, "I would hope that it is the last time we have renewed the State of Emergency."

He added: "We are a government of the people and do not need Draconian kind of legislation to run this country and deprive anybody the freedom of speech. We believe in democracy. But then, there is no democracy without responsibility."

Mr Hove said that before the State of Emergency was extended, the Government hardly used any of the powers.

But the emergency powers have been useful in many ways, he said. "We amended them to deal with economic crimes, particularly with regard to illicit trafficking in Sandawana emeralds."

Saying that the Government had not used the powers to detain people, Mr Hove noted that there were some people who took advantage of this.

"We still get people who issue statements which cause alarm and despondency among the public, statements they know are untrue but give them all the same to make a political point."

The minister said in recent months progress had been made in improving law and order, particularly in Matabeleland where it had deteriorated earlier this year with armed robberies being reported there every week.

"We have been fortunate to have made good arrests which have enabled us to clear a number of cases of armed robberies. The percentage of arrests has definitely increased. I am hopeful and optimistic that given the co-operation of the public we will get over the problem."

He stressed the importance of co-operating with the police, saying he did not believe armed robbers were "mysterious people living in thin air", but that people were harbouring and feeding them.

"People in Matabeleland must be forthcoming and report these people to the police," he said.

An improvement had been brought about by splitting Matabeleland into two police provinces, each under a senior assistant commissioner.

STREAMLINING

"Bulawayo and Western Commonage now form one province under Senior Assistant Commissioner Madziwa. The rest of Matabeleland, which is largely rural, is another province under Senior Assistant Commissioner Day. This streamlining has contributed to the efficiency of the police force in the area.

Mr Hove also said the minimum three-year mandatory sentence for illicit trafficking in precious stones had the desired effect, reducing the number of contraventions of the law.

"We have forced a decline in illicit trafficking in emeralds," he said.

"It is also because we have opened a police post right at Sandawana. We asked the mine management to tighten security in addition to deploying more men than used to operate in Bellingwe."

Mr Hove also urged the public to take advantage of the remaining seven days of the firearms amnesty which expires on August 31, by handing over illegal and unregistered weapons to the police.

"After that date, if you are found in possession of weapons, you can expect the full force of the law to take its course, which is a jail sentence of not less than five years."

CSO: 4700/386

NATION'S BANKING SYSTEM CONSIDERED 'MODEL'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S banking and financial infrastructure tempered by the need for self-reliance during the years of sanctions when the country was denied open access to international capital markets, came through the era well-equipped to lead the massive post-independence reconstruction and development drives.

The system has long been the envy of other African states and it has, with justice, been described as the most sophisticated and developed in Africa north of the Limpopo.

This applies both to the degree of self-sufficiency built up over a number of years and in the services, specially adapted to meet the needs of a developing country, provided by a range of financial institutions.

The opening up of the economy and the expanding foreign interest in trade and investment in this country will lead to new demands being made on the system. But the institutions are already

The Reserve Bank and Treasury acted quickly to provide re-assurance that the hike was not the forerunner of frequency rate changes, and more stability has returned to the market.

Of course concern in the immediate future is the rapid escalation of central Government debt — up 97.8 percent from \$931.8 million in March 1978 to \$1 843.3m. by December 1980, according to RAL's latest guide to the economy.

In January the Government announced that it was acquiring 61 percent of Rhobank Ltd., which has since changed its name to Zimbank. The Government paid \$26.6m. for South African-based Nedbank's shareholding in the local bank, with payment in three tranches over two years.

This is in line with the Government's stated objective to participate in strategic industries within the country.

And in mid-July the Bank of Credit and Commerce Ltd. opened its doors in Salisbury as the first new commercial bank to be established in the country since 1963.

BCCZ is 53 percent owned by Bank of Commerce and Credit International, based in Luxembourg, and 47 percent owned by the Government.

strengthening their back-up services and there is little fear that the sector will lag.

The resilience of the sector is well illustrated by the changed patterns

in the 25 years of sanctions. In 1965 the net public sector borrowings in the domestic capital market amounted to only \$13m.

At the end of the era, central government's domestic debt was \$1 425 400 000 and foreign debt totalled only \$414 800 000 — a remarkable performance in the mobilisation of local resources.

The major shock to the system so far this year was the increase in the bank rate from 4.5 percent — a figure set before UDI in 1965 — to 6.0 percent at the end of February.

The private sector's fears that this could soon be followed by another increase, and general uncertainty about the possibility of a new course being steered by the Reserve Bank, led to a period of caution within the market.

Investors tended to switch out of long term investments and into call or short term deposits in order to take advantage of any further increase in the interest rates.

Also this year, Barclays Bank in Zimbabwe became locally incorporated, a move which Minister of Finance Enos Nkala said in his Budget speech, he hoped many other companies would follow.

This year's budget is also significant for marking a distinct switch in Government policy away from deficit budgeting, with the local market supplying the borrowings to finance much of the recurrent expenditure as well as loans for capital projects.

It will take time to move away from deficits which first appeared as the war escalated, entirely, but Senator Nkala was widely praised for his apparent determination to move onto a healthier course.

Announcing a final deficit of \$484.7m. (adjusted to comply with the International Monetary Fund

formula), Senator Nkala said: "The final position is the beginning of real progress in redressing the deficit profile.

"This progress is cause for reassurance but it must be continued so that within a short period we can again say that borrowing is not to finance consumption but for investment in capital projects and for improving our productive base."

His philosophy is that borrowing for recurrent expenditure does not solve the problem, it merely postpones the day of reckoning.

And, if continued on a significant scale for any length of time, "rapidly compromises our creditworthiness and threatens the viability of financial management in future years".

At the heart of the sound management of Zimbabwe's banking system is the Reserve

Bank, which acts as banker to the Government and certain statutory bodies as well as the country's banking and financial institutions.

It is also responsible for the issue of currency, administers the issue of Government loans and treasury bills and manages the loans sinking fund.

In addition, the Reserve Bank manages the clearing house for the commercial banks which keep accounts with it, controls the country's foreign reserves and acts as lender of last resort to the financial institutions. It administers the exchange control legislation and handles Zimbabwe's gold output.

Private sector participation is handled by two discount houses, four merchant banks, five commercial banks, a range of financial institutions and three building societies.

FRENCH BANK MAKES SALISBURY ITS REGIONAL CENTER

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Text/

BANQUE Internationale pour L'Afrique Occidentale has made Salisbury the centre for its regional operations in east and southern Africa.

The decision was taken in the wake of increasing trade between French companies and Anglophone countries, as opposed to the traditional area of business, namely the Francophone African states, said Mr Antoine d'Arjuzon, BIO's managing director.

"A number of our clients have interests in exporting goods to east and southern Africa and therefore we have been considering a position in this region," said Mr. d'Arjuzon.

"We were offered investment possibilities in Kenya, but when the Lancaster House agreement was signed we thought we would look at an alternative to Kenya and that was Zimbabwe.

"Last year our president, Mr Jean Dromer, headed a mission of French industrialists to Zimbabwe.

"As a result of that he

thought that this country merited and deserved a closer look," said Mr d'Arjuzon.

Last month BIO opened a representative office in Salisbury.

"This representative office is a reconnaissance office and a regional office for Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Malawi," he said.

But BIO haven't been slow off the mark as far as financing new projects in Zimbabwe.

It has already participated in the eurodollar loans raised by Air Zimbabwe and the Wankie Colliery Company.

More than 200 French companies have sent representatives to Zimbabwe since independence last year in the hope of securing a new market for their products.

"Many of our large companies wish to do business here, and BIO wishes to cater for them in this part of the world, which up to last year was unknown to many people in France," said Mr d'Arjuzon.

BIO, he continued, had always studied an area in great detail before going in.

"To do banking in a

country it takes time to know the people, their business habits and this knowledge cannot be acquired in a few months.

"We want to combine patience and a sense of opportunity and what our compatriots do will be of great importance to us.

EXPERIENCE

"We have an image of being the bank for Africa in Europe and the United States.

"No other institution in France has our experience in dealing with black Africa."

During last week's flying visit Mr d'Arjuzon met the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero; the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala; and the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Simba Makoni, with whom he discussed a number of projects.

He also met the heads of all the major banks and various leading businessmen.

"While I have not been here for as long as I would wish, I can say that all the signs for Zimbabwe's future are very

hopeful. BIO are so impressed with what they have found here," said Mr d'Arjuzon.

BIO was originally established in 1860 as the Banque du Senegal and later became the central bank for West Africa. In 1960 it lost that privilege and became a commercial bank.

It now operates subsidiaries in 15 West African states from Mauritania to Zaïre. It also has merchant banking operations in France, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

Since 1960 BIO has spread its wings to Nigeria where it owns 40 percent of the International Bank for West Africa. This investment now accounts for 30 percent of the assets shown in BIO's consolidated balance sheet.

BIO is 51 percent owned by Compagnie Financière France Afrique which is in turn 52 percent controlled by Banque Nationale de Paris, Credit Commercial de France and the Drouot insurance group.

Other shareholders in CFFA include the Central Bank of West Africa, Union de Banque Suisse and Banco do Brasil.

NKALA TELLS OF SNAG WITH TIED ZIMCORD AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE assistance pledged at the Zimcord conference led to the problem of it being tied to purchases from the donor country, the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, said at the seventh annual meeting of the Whitsun Foundation here yesterday.

Speaking at the official opening, the minister said the purchases led to a "hotch-potch" of equipment entering the country with the need to establish new organisations to service the equipment. It also tied up scarce foreign exchange in new lines of spares, he added.

"Similar types of equipment, compatible with that already installed can often be purchased elsewhere at much better prices."

He appealed to donor countries to consider easing the burden to developing countries by permitting purchases of capital equipment that would be to the best advantage of the receiving states.

"I am aware that some donors have recognised this problem and have made appropriate adjustments, and they are to be commended.

He said the generally depressed situation in the world trade with deteriorating prices for the nation's export commodities led to a reduced ability to sustain growth in exports.

"This in turn effects our ability not only to service external debt but also to increase allocations for the import of essential raw materials needed to satisfy a growing internal market and to maintain growth in exports.

"Clearly there must be a link between the cost of debt servicing in any one year and the impact that cost will have on the amount of foreign exchange forecast to be earned in that year."

He said this ratio was used in determining country creditworthiness and assessing country risk.

The minister said the debt ratio of Zimbabwe should not go any higher than 12½ percent and 15 percent.

The minister said Zimbabwe was approaching the point where debts could no longer be contracted for repayment in 1984, 1985 or 1986. Debts payable after 1986 could only be safely contracted, he said. — Ziana.

NEW AFC BOARD TO BE FORMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

BULAWAYO

THE Government is dissatisfied with the way in which the Agricultural Finance Corporation is run, and a new board will be announced before the end of the month, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture Dr S within Mombeshora said at the weekend.

"We are not very happy with the way the AFC is being run. There are, therefore, going to be new board members," he said in an interview.

The move in no way interfered with the AFC's independence in deciding which applicants received loans, he said.

"The AFC still has the right to decide on loan allocations to all its applicants."

Dr Mombeshora said the AFC was established as a credit organisation supplying loans to commercial farmers, but when

the present Government attained power the AFC was directed to provide a special loan facility for small scale commercial farmers in the former Purchase Areas.

"We know some people have benefitted from these facilities while others have failed to get loans or have been turned down."

The Minister also announced that the AFC was opening new credit facilities for peasant farmers and loans would be granted to applicants before the next planting season.

He said this would be limited to goods such as fertiliser, seeds, implements and other agricultural necessities.

Dr Mombeshora said that the establishment of co-operatives by peasant farmers would ease administrative problems in granting loans.

Though the country had suffered a severe outbreak

of animal diseases recently, the situation had greatly improved, he said.

However, he urged all farmers not to be complacent and said people must continue dipping their cattle and having beasts regularly checked by veterinary services.

Dr Mombeshora advised people to stop selling their cattle to private contractors as they paid less than the Cold Storage Commission.

Dr Mombeshora said he was holding discussions with the Minister of Transport so that his ministry could be allocated more vehicles to help remove all maize before the rains.

"People must not be discouraged from planting more maize in the new season. We will move all the crop before the rains and next year we will be in an even better position to come with a higher production of maize and other crops as far as transport is concerned."

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRAINING SCHEME TO BOOST OUTPUT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 15

[Text]

THE Anglo American Corporation in Zimbabwe is spending \$3 million this year on an expanding training programme which includes the building of four technical training schools and the widening of existing semi-skilled training.

The Group also more than doubled its 1981 apprentice intake to 116 youngsters, of which 72 percent were black. This brought to 370 the number of apprentices within the Group, more than 60 percent of which are black. And, of the national intake of mining industry apprentices, 32.5 percent were recruited by Anglo mining companies.

The technical training schools are being built at the Bindura Nickel Corporation, Hippo Valley Estates, Wankie Colliery and Rhodall Refinery. A minimum of \$80 000 is being spent at each school on up-to-date tools and equipment, while specialist instructors have already been recruited.

Work has also started on the preparation of professional objective-orientated apprenticeship training programmes, and in recognition of the valuable roles played by semi-skilled workers, programmes will be expanded later this year.

The Group Manpower Planning adviser, Mr Keith Thomas, said the aim of the substantial in-

crease in apprentice training was to achieve self-sufficiency in skilled workers by the end of the decade, while augmenting national apprenticeship training at Zimbabwe's technical colleges.

The new training programmes are a vital part of the project. "Although it is important to have skilled instructors and well-equipped training facilities, one of our most pressing responsibilities is the creation of a clearly-structured apprenticeship training programme which meets the varying needs of Group companies while producing qualified and capable artisans," he said.

"The programmes will enable us to give our apprentices formal training in the different trades, with specific learning objectives and standards. Their progress will be monitored by instructors."

The schools will provide apprentices with only practical training. They will still be required to attend technical colleges for their theoretical training, and will have to write qualifying examinations.

Anglo's training effort covers areas ranging from technical and administrative skills to university sponsorship and courses in basic literacy and numeracy.

More than 27 000 of the Group's 29 000 employees have so far been tested in basic arithmetic and English in a massive campaign to determine educational standards of all employees, which is necessary if further training is to be carried out.

And about 14 000 employees have been tested in a continuing exercise to determine their suitability for further training.

The basic arithmetic and English test (BAL) is followed, if necessary, by a nine-month literacy and numeracy course, held at this stage for people in positions of authority to make them more efficient and productive in their jobs.

The course consists of six months spent learning English, including reading and writing, and three months on simple arithmetic. Teaching methods include the use of books, manuals and video films.

MARKETING BODY MINERAL MANAGEMENT POLICY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 16

/Article by Andrew Whaley/

/Text/

THE Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, has said that the setting up of an independent corporation to market all Zimbabwe's minerals would ensure that the Government knew where minerals were going, at what price and where they were being stockpiled.

Mr Nyagumbo outlined the need for a "logical minerals policy and rational mineral resources management" in parliament recently.

He said then that it was "Government's objective to provide greater security for mining investment through the proposed marketing corporation".

In an interview following his parliamentary speech, Mr Nyagumbo said that the corporation would not discriminate against any market. "We will sell to any market which has paid the price."

The corporation, which would be made up of "private people and people from Government" would visit the proposed markets to negotiate a fair price.

This system, he said, would prevent some of the Zimbabwean firms' sister companies from undercutting more lucrative markets elsewhere.

He said that a large company operating in Zimbabwe (Union Carbide) had previously sold its minerals to its sister company in the United States, regardless of price.

If such companies failed to pay the agreed price on general world markets, then that company would "forfeit the right" to exclusive buying, said the minister.

"The present system is not very satisfactory to the Government in that individuals and individual companies might produce and market their products individually and independently. Their records are given to the Chambers of Mines and in turn to the Ministry.

"In order for the Government to realise the value of its minerals, the corporation should be established," Mr Nyagumbo said.

The corporation would be a "monitor" of all the minerals in this country and market them in conjunction with the firms concerned and the Chambers of Mines.

"It would always negotiate for a better price," he said, "if necessary stockpiling until the prices are good".

Asked whether the corporation would not interfere with marketing procedures and perhaps be a costly exercise, the minister said that it would be no more costly than a firm's normal marketing policies.

"It will be very efficient and effective because we will definitely monitor the production and transportation of those minerals from the mines to the market-place."

"Of course," he added, "as we go by we will continue to discover loopholes and be able to close those".

The reaction to the proposal had, however, been "very nasty," the minister said.

"They (the companies marketing minerals) believe it is an interference to their free enterprise system and the Government is accused of partly nationalising the industry and restricting their incentives of further production and expansion.

"We do not believe this, of course. We believe it is

in the interests of the country that the Government should be able to realise the value of all the minerals produced in this country."

Mr Nyagumbo said that it would be a naive government that did not know the value of its minerals and where they were being sold, particularly as minerals were non-replenishable.

Asked if the Government might be keen on this corporation to prevent minerals from falling into "the wrong hands", the minister replied:

"The price must be the price that is on the market. There are no wrong hands if we are getting paid."

He suggested that the opposition to the proposed minerals, metals and gemstones corporation was

understandable in the circumstances. "For any change people panic, but when it is applied, their fears are allayed because they all see no reason to be depressed about. They all continue to produce and continue to expand."

The new corporation would "clamp down on illegal export of precious stones which has been a thorn in the flesh for a long time".

It would also be "a relief" to the small miner who had previously been unable to dispose of his ores easily. "This time it will be easier for them to bring their ores to the marketing corporation and get cash which will enable them to continue with production."

The large mineral producers would, however, receive cash only when the products had been finally marketed.

Mr Nyagumbo said generally he was pleased with the way the multinationals in Zimbabwe had taken up the challenge to train local African labour for skilled jobs.

He said they were beginning to "realise the value of minerals before they are exported to any market". Previously the training of skills was confined to whites who tended to leave the country with their skills.

"The indigenous people do not want to go elsewhere and will contribute here," he said.

The Government was encouraging companies to improve their working, accommodation and recreational facilities for the work forces. He said that Rio Tinto, Anglo-American and Rhodall had all begun progressive training schemes to overcome a critical shortage of mining skill.

BRITISH SUGAR COMPANY TO COOPERATE IN BIG FARMING PACT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 15

/Text/

A LOCAL and a British company have reached an agreement to co-operate in future large-scale farming and energy development in Zimbabwe.

They are Monex Africa (Zimbabwe) Ltd and Tate and Lyle of Britain.

Monex Africa's managing director Mr Luxmore Chiweshe and Tate and Lyle technical services senior official Mr C. A. Johnson said at the Salisbury Show yesterday that the two companies, working in close co-operation, would be in a position to negotiate with developed countries for the aid to implement large-scale agricultural and rural development projects.

The two companies also pledged to work closely with the Government in reconstruction programmes.

Mr Chiweshe, who has just returned from an overseas business tour where he held a series of meetings with financial institutions, business houses, British Government officials and a number of large companies said all the parties concerned had shown a keen interest in the development of Zimbabwe.

He said the company would be promoting a number of projects which are still in the pipeline. If a major project was set up in Zimbabwe, the two firms would make it a priority to establish a training scheme to ensure that the management handed over the running of the company to skilled Zimbabweans.

Tate and Lyle has undertaken more than 1 000 assignments in more than 70 countries, involving the planning, implementation and management of agricultural and agro-industrial projects mainly in the Third World, Mr Johnson said.

SURVEYS

These include land and water resource surveys and planning studies for agricultural development in Afghanistan, Colombia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia.

It also provides regular advisory services under annual technical consultancy agreements, covering crop production, crop handling and factory processing. These agreements provide clients with an independent review of their current operating practices and procedures as well as advice on the latest technological developments.

The company has been involved in managing major agricultural and agro-industrial development schemes in Belize, Jamaica, Malaysia, Swaziland, Trinidad and Zambia.

PLASTIC INDUSTRY EQUIPMENT NEEDS MODERNIZATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 11

/Text/

PLASTICS manufacturers in Zimbabwe are facing huge problems with their plant and machinery, most of which is more than a decade old.

<p>Not only has the existing equipment suffered from normal wear and tear, but much of it is</p>	<p>now completely outdated in terms of modern technology. The need for the latest</p>	<p>high speed machinery is essential if Zimbabwe is to compete on the world export market.</p>
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Mr E. R. Berk, managing director of Prodorite, said most local companies were now faced with an accelerated need to complete this exercise as they had been unable progressively to update their machinery during the years of sanctions.

"To do this would cause a severe drain on capital resources and the country's foreign currency reserves," he said.

"It is nevertheless essential that the industry updates its capability in the shortest possible time in order to remain competitive with those countries which are not constrained by such considerations."

Mr Berk said in many cases ancillary equipment to the main plastics pro-

cessing machines had been made locally or "in-house".

This had been acceptable during sanctions when there was no access available to international suppliers.

"But it is now further reducing our competitive ability in international markets," he pointed out.

"Many of these ancillary machines are now worn out, too slow and without spares back-up."

In many cases, the antiquated machinery still producing plastic articles in Zimbabwe were now so completely out of date that the original manufacturer no longer produced the required spares.

"Currency for replacement machinery will be needed by the plastics industry for many years to come."

ORGANIZATION OF METALWORKERS UNION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 7

/Text/

A SICKNESS and accident fund will be established next month by the General Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, the general secretary of the union, Mr David Chimusoro, said yesterday.

The scheme would offer workers a 24-hour cover, whether they become ill on or off the job and as long as they could produce evidence of their being sick.

A workshop was held recently in Salisbury by trade union delegates from 10 African countries. It was organized by the union in conjunction with the International Metal Workers' Federation.

Mr Chimusoro said the delegates reviewed workers' situations in Africa, communications between African metal workers, the development of co-operative unions in Africa and the role of trade

unions in the reconstruction of their various economies.

"We expressed deep concern at the violations of human and trade union rights in some countries in Africa. We pledged to do our utmost to raise the level of world consciousness on the plight of five million refugees on the continent," he said.

"We endorsed the African Women Workers' conference call for equal rights and better status for African women. We pledged that unions must play their part in nation building and governments must create the institutions or machinery through which workers can effectively participate in decision making at all levels."

The delegates urged all trade unions in the metal industry to push trade union education on collective bargaining.

LIBYA PROMISES TO PROVIDE OIL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ A Libyan delegation will visit Zimbabwe soon to discuss Zimbabwe's needs, including oil supplies, with a view to developing trade relations, the head of the department of culture and information at the People's Bureau in Salisbury, Mr Amer Burassi, said.

Speaking in an interview with Ziana, Mr Burassi said as soon as the Beira-Umtali pipeline was complete, Libya would begin immediately to supply refined petroleum products to Zimbabwe.

The 37-year-old diplomat said Zimbabwe had achieved a great deal since independence adding that the country had made "a wonderful start" in the long struggle for economic independence and social progress.

"As a member of the OAU, Libya is proud of Zimbabwe as a symbol of successful mass-oriented struggle on the African continent," he said.

Asked to comment on Libya's role in Zimbabwe, Mr Burassi said: "We are here to strengthen the relations forged between the people of Zimbabwe and Libya during the struggle against racist oppression in this country."

He said Libyan moral and material support given to Zimbabweans during the liberation war would now be transformed into "fraternal assistance and cooperation" in the economic field.

The Libyan envoy also said that all Libyan citizens were undergoing military training in preparation for any possible American attack against the Libyan people.

Mr Burassi called on all African states to join Libya in condemning the Reagan Administration's acts of aggression against a certain member state of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity.

In his reaction to the recent shooting down of two Libyan military aircraft off the Mediterranean coast, Mr Burassi questioned American intentions in undertaking military manoeuvres near the Libyan seashore.

"All these brutal acts are being carried out to force us to withdraw our support for liberation movements in Southern Africa and Palestine and for our condemnation of treacherous Camp David accords," he declared.

He said although the United States might not attack Libya itself, attempts were being made to "spark off" a regional war between the Libyan people and the pro-American states of Egypt, Sudan and Tunisia, which were receiving sophisticated military hardware from the United States.

"But we are assured of all the backing because the majority of the people in these countries, including the United States, support our stand and our policies."

He said moral, political and material support for SWAPO, the ANC and PAC would continue despite American imperialist tactics of intimidation against progressive and democratic forces in Africa, and abroad.

"In our endeavour," he said, "we are coordinating our efforts with our brothers of the frontline states."

Saying that Namibia and South Africa would soon be free and independent, Mr Burassi stressed that Libya was prepared to supply soldiers to fight alongside SWAPO guerillas and ANC and PAC fighters in their legitimate struggle.

CSO: 4700/386

HEALTH OF TRAVEL INDUSTRY REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text]

THE initial reactions of doom and gloom for the travel industry when the cut in holidays allowance was announced in the Budget last month, have not proved correct.

A survey of the major agents last week showed there have been no cancellations of bookings and in fact a few agents reported outstanding business for 1981.

Managing director of Halmac Travel, Mr Aidan Lane, said: "The figures for 1981 are very healthy and we are optimistic, but it is difficult to predict further than three to four months ahead."

A spokesman for Musgrove and Watson said there had been an upswing in business, partly due to people expecting further cuts in the future.

Another agent felt the full effect of the cut would be clearer in December and he expected a 20 percent drop in travel outside Zimbabwe.

Turning to trends in travel, all the agents saw a decrease in holidays to South Africa, but this was due more to visa requirements than allowances.

Two agents reported major problems and bottlenecks with visa applications, particularly during the busy school holiday period.

Mr Lane said: "There has been a drop in the traditional holidays down south, but there has been a compensatory increase in travel to the Seychelles, Mauritius and Kenya."

Budget Tours and World Travel Bureau agreed that the trend is toward holidays on the Kenya coast and Mauritius and WTB is concentrating on marketing Kenya package tours.

One result of the cut in allowance is that people are planning and choosing their holidays far more carefully.

Agents have capitalised on this by promoting their professional skills in arranging holidays with particular regard for making full use of the allowance.

To counter any future reduction in the tourist industry, Miss Jane Narraway of Allen Wack and Shepherd said: "We must concentrate on promoting incoming tourism."

"Air Zimbabwe is be-

ginning to bring in cheaper fares to Europe, and the industry can help itself by controlling rate charges."

Miss Narraway also mentioned that one of Zimbabwe's big advantages is that it is new on the tourist map and agents must push the novelty factor.

Conflicting accounts were given on the state of group travel and package tours. Some agents were emphasising the value of group travel due to discounts on fares and holiday allowance endorsements.

Other agents felt group tours could suffer in popularity, for instance supporters of sporting teams may not be keen to spend their allowances cheering for their favourite teams in obscure countries.

Travel for business purposes is a major part of most agents' business and would continue to be given careful attention.

The general feeling was that granting of applications by the Reserve Bank would become stricter, but as long as a sound case was put forward there would be no problem.

"Every business traveller is an ambassador of this country and should be in a position to present a good picture," said Mr Lane.

On the local scene agents believed there will be a definite upswing in residents taking holidays at home, in particular, making use of package tours.

A spokesman for Zimbabwe Sun Hotels said there was a significant increase in domestic bookings, but he did not feel the budget announcements were a major factor.

The Goodwood group of hotels also reported heavy booking and indications were that people were staying longer at Zimbabwean resorts.

Contributory factors were promotional projects, holiday allowance cuts, and adjusting to a peacetime environment.

National Parks and Wildlife Provincial Warden, Mr Arthur Wood, said they had been completely inundated.

"Everything has gone stark raving mad. We cannot cope with the backlog of bookings. I must apologise to the public for delays," he said.

RUBBER INDUSTRY DECREASES FOREIGN DEPENDENCY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 12

[Text]

THE rubber industry in Zimbabwe has advanced to the stage where 80 percent of industrial rubber products which were imported a few years ago are now being made in the country.

A firm with a big hand in this achievement is Rubber and Allied Products (Pvt.) Ltd., Bulawayo, which recently completed extensions worth almost \$500 000 to its rubber and plastic divisions.

General manager Mr Des Wright said the sales branches in Bulawayo and Salisbury were showing new records of turnover each month.

The firm started in 1964 making rubber pads for the national railways. These were fitted under the railway line between concrete sleepers and were a component of a fastener unit.

"After a while, we started looking at other products which the railways used and we progressed from there. Now we have 15 presses making more than 4 000 different rubber products for the railways, mining and industry," said Mr Wright.

"Because of the type of mixing we do here, which is open mill as against closed mill, we have certain pollution problems.

This has forced us to stick to black rubber products.

"We have done some experiments with coloured car mats and grey pencil rubbers, but we have to be extremely careful and wash the products at various stages of manufacture.

"Our method is slower but efficient, and we do watch the quality all the time but we will have to progress soon to the closed type of mixing if we are to keep pace with the demand.

"We are actively looking into the possibility of buying a Banbury internal mixer because our production levels are getting so high and we need to get through a bigger tonnage of rubber," he said.

The firm is pressing forward with its development of the rubber to metal process, particularly for heavy industry, and is heavily involved in making tank linings, and rubberising the loading area of trucks.

A new project is its hose-building division which turns out various types of suction and delivery hose, including outside hoses for the railways and mines. It is currently experimenting with hose for use by petrol companies when they deliver fuel to service stations.

The vee and fan belt division makes all the country's needs, while its injection moulding machine division makes all the plastic base plates for the railways. These

baseplates have replaced the rubber ones previously made by the firm for the rail fasteners.

Mr Wright said the firm had started an export drive in Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zaire, Kenya and Nigeria to show the authorities the advantages of the fastener, when considering railway development.

The firm is part of an international group — British Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd. — and is one of only three subsidiaries making the rail fastener.

They are made and used in South Africa and Australia, and it was hoped to extend their use to Africa, Europe and the Far East.

"Being international, we have all the technical advice we need, and we hope soon to bring out specialised rubber technicians to Zimbabwe to help train the local people.

"Far too much reliance has been placed in the past on specialised European staff, and we are now actively getting Africans involved in the chemistry of rubber.

"We have Africans in our laboratory, and we have approached the University of Zimbabwe for an African, who we can train as a rubber technologist.

"General supervisors are being sent on courses on management and supervisory techniques, as well as production and stock control, to make them more efficient and productive," said Mr Wright.

DUNLOP EXECUTIVE ON PROGRESS OF RUBBER INDUSTRY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text/

ZIMBABWE is developing the potential to become self-sufficient in rubber, says a senior executive at Dunlop Zimbabwe Ltd.

Seven years ago, Dunlop planted a trial plot of rubber seedlings, called *Hevea Braziliensis*, in the Honde Valley.

Despite being neglected during the war, they are beginning to look healthy and are about ready for tapping.

Mr Ian Broughton, manager, Tyre Technical Development and Performance, said another 100 seedlings were planted recently, and these would be monitored regularly.

He said greater hopes were being placed on guayule, a small rubber-bearing shrub, which is being grown at Grasslands Research Station, and at five test sites in Matabeleland.

"The shrubs at two of the sites are looking very promising. Unfortunately, the yield is not high but the potential is there. If oil products continue to rise we will have this alternative."

He said guayule was a shrub that thrived where nothing else would grow.

It liked arid conditions and was most efficient under stress.

This made it an ideal venture as it would not take over land needed for food crops.

"Based on the average yield of the shrub, we would need about 13 500 ha under cultivation to meet our yearly requirements at Dunlop," said Mr Broughton.

The shrub grows to about knee-high in four to five years, and then it is cut down and macerated. Mr Broughton said normally the roots are dug out, but research in Zimbabwe had shown that the root stock could grow again.

Apart from supplying vital raw materials to the rubber industry in Zimbabwe, the *Hevea Braziliensis* tree also bears large quantities of resin, which could be used in the paint industry, and bagesse (pulp) for use in firing boilers.

Dunlop was established in Bulawayo in 1959, when it started making a range of basic type patterns of cross-ply construction. It now makes sophisticated and specialist patterns, including the radial car tyre, for most makes of vehicles, as well as tubes and other rubber products.

One of its basic products is rubber compound for the retreading industry.

COMPOUND

Mr Broughton said synthetic rubbers are used for car tyres because of their better wearing properties, although they have a high heat build-up because of their structure.

The bigger sizes used on trucks are made of natural rubber. While they have a low heat build-up, they lose a little on performance.

For the car radial tyre, nine different compounds are mixed in various ways, using synthetic and natural rubber, to obtain the special physical qualities required in the tyre.

The basic recipe for rubber is natural and synthetic sulphur, an accelerator to speed up the curing process.

Mr Broughton said rubber was attacked by oxygen, ozone, and light and water, and an anti-oxidant was added to protect it.

There was also a filler system, using abrasive carbon black for all types of tyres.

"All raw materials are tested before use, and we have limits laid down

which are coveted by the parent body in the United Kingdom," said Mr Broughton.

"If they do not pass these limits they are rejected. Every batch of compound is checked for its physical condition, stiffness, plasticity and specific gravity."

An average batch is 185 kg, with a total of about 18 tonnes of rubber being processed each day.

A Banbury mixer, costing \$750 000, will be on stream this month. This will boost production by about 80 percent and place the company in a position to meet the increased local and export demands.

The new mixer will take the strain off the existing one, which is working seven days a week.

Though having the same capacity — 185 kg — it has more refined features, more efficient cooling, higher mixing speed and faster discharge mechanism.

Mr Broughton said a lot of development was taking place as new cars were introduced.

The testing of all types of tyres went on all the time.

The company had a test fleet of cars which tested performance potentials, and there were machines to test tyres.

It also supplied tyres to fleet operators to test the new patterns and designs on the new trucks coming into the country.

He said there was an urgent need for new truck tyres, as the trucks being introduced were capable of doing up to 140 km/h.

This was a big increase in the performance of the old trucks which travelled at about half that speed.

Dunlop also make a big range of industrial rubber products, specially rubbers which are oil and flame resistant.

Among the industrial products it makes are radiator hose, domestic and mining hose, irrigation pipes and joints, rubber bearings for pumps, hose seals, windscreer wipers, car mats, and shoe soles.

It also has an adhesive division which makes bonding for sealing foam rubber, and PVC floor tiling.

EIGHT NURSING SCHOOLS PLANNED IN PROVINCES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

DELEGATES to the annual conference of the Southern Region of the Railway Associated Workers' Union (RAWU) in Bulawayo this week have called for a \$168 a month minimum wage for its members in grade 10 category of employment.

Union members in this category at present get about \$99 a month, while the Government minimum is about \$85.

The resolution came after a detailed explanation by the union's general secretary about the housing of railway employees and the fact that the railways paid rent for all employees who earned less than \$200 per month.

Members felt that these people had no housing security and said members would like to be responsible for their house rentals.

Mr Anderson Mhungu said the union had been under pressure by some workers who wanted to accept a management offer of a \$10 increase which would make them responsible for their own rent.

He said on average the railways paid about \$30 for a family house owned by the Bulawayo City Council. If union members accepted the offer, they would have to find \$20 themselves.

A speaker of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), Mr B. Horallen, who opened the conference, said trade unions in Zimbabwe could not function effectively unless they had a solid financial backing.

The ZCTU had recommended to the Riddell Commission that every employee should contribute to union funds. It had also been found that generally subscriptions by members were too low.

Mr Horallen said the commission had found that 1 percent of a member's earnings should go to the union for it to be effective.

He said it was clear to all that the trade union could not perform the task effectively, and that members had to realise their obligations to their union.

Mr Horallen said even the most dedicated union leaders could not achieve much without money.

GNP HITS THE 1974 BOOM LEVELS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S gross national product rose by 13.9 percent in 1980, more than three times the official estimate of 4 percent.

The Government's monthly digest of statistics shows that GNP at constant 1965 prices is back to the same levels recorded during the boom in 1974.

Between 1974 and 1979 GNP fell by 12.5 percent, reaching its lowest level in 1978.

The principal contributory factor behind last year's growth was a 35 percent leap in the retail trade index supported by a 30 percent increase in consumer spending.

Top of buyers' lists were clothing, footwear, household goods, up by over 50 percent. The motor trade was busy too, as were department stores.

But the boom could not have been sustained without a rapid and inflationary rise in money supply. Notes and coins in circulation leapt by 46 per-

cent in 1980 and money supply is up 8.7 percent for the period January 1 to May 31 this year.

Earnings were also up by a quarter, from \$1 501.6 million to \$1 881 million. Employment crept back over the one million mark although there were falls in the number of farm labourers, public administration and domestic staff.

Investment as a whole rose by 25 percent from \$337 million in 1979 to \$421 million, back to peak levels experienced in 1974 and 1975. Understandably over half of this new money went on new mach-

inery and equipment, and civil engineering works.

Net Government spending also increased by 25 percent and accounted for around 23 percent of GNP.

On a gloomy note balance of payments figures reveal a current account net deficit of \$165.4 million compared to \$76.5 million the year before — more than double.

The capital account surplus was \$84.5 million against \$176.3 million in 1979.

So the overall payments deficit amounts to \$80.9 million, the first time the country has gone into the red since 1977.

ALL RENTS TO BE FIXED, SAYS ZVOBGO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government intends to control rents on all rented accommodation throughout Zimbabwe, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Ed-dison Zvobgo, announced in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Housing and Building Amendment Bill, Dr Zvobgo said fixed rents would be introduced "because there is a major outcry on the part of the public who are being exploited by landlords".

It was now time to take action against landlords who were charging "exorbitant" fees for rented accommodation.

In terms of a clause inserted into the present Act by the Bill, rents would be based on "the maximum percentage return on the current market value of immovable property".

The Bill also intends allowances to be made to the landlord for what he spends on electricity, water, fuel, sanitary, and other services, as well as on rates.

The landlord will also be allowed to take insurance premiums on the property and the cost of maintenance and cleaning of the property into account.

Earlier during the debate, the minister also told the House that the Housing and Building Amendment Bill would consolidate the present Housing and Guarantee Funds into one fund known as the Housing and Guarantee fund.

It would also consolidate the present two building funds into another fund which would be known as the National Building Fund.

The minister said that in terms of the Bill, the Consolidated Funds could be applied to any areas, subject to the provisions of the Act.

"In effect" he said, "the new funds would continue to provide all the former services and the division of the country geographically into two areas, would fall away."

During the debate, Mr Joseph Kaparadza (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland Central) told the House that the masses in the urban and rural areas were crying for a better distribution of these funds.

Mr Kaparadza said people had expressed dissatisfaction with the past non-equitable distribution under the present Guarantee and Building Funds. — Ziana.

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO BUILD TEN THOUSAND HOMES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Government is to build a massive estate of 10 000 houses between Mufakose and Dzivaresekwa, the city council has been told.

It will be on Parkridge and Fontainbleu farms, just outside the city's western boundary, the Secretary for Local Government and Housing told the municipality in a letter.

As yet the new suburb was unnamed, he said, and the Government wanted the council to choose a suitable name because the area would ultimately be incorporated into the city.

The council authorised officials to make offers for the land at a meeting in January and the planning and development of the area for high-density housing was undertaken by the Government.

The council paid \$830 000 for the two farms and in May it was agreed to incorporate them into the municipality.

The council's health, housing and community services committee considered a new name for the area but decided to wait until next week before making any recommendation.

The new estate will tie in with council development at Warren Park and Dzivaresekwa, both to the west of the city centre and north of most of the existing high density suburbs.

At the council's budget meeting last month the chairman of the finance and development committee, Mr Tobias Musariri, said no loan funds were available after Warren Park and Dzivaresekwa and it was hoped the Government would develop Parkridge and Fontainbleu.

The western estate is the second new suburb to be announced by the Government in the last 10 months — Hatcliffe, near Borrowdale, being the first. There, 300 ultra-low

cost houses will house workers and their families in the north of the city.

Both schemes are planned by the housing development services branch of the ministry.

The new estate will help cut the city's housing backlog, but city officials concede there is an almost insatiable demand for married housing.

When Warren Park was announced at the beginning of the year more than 25 000 applications were received, despite complaints that the stands were too small.

Up to \$43 million may be available to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing during the financial year for high-density housing in urban areas.

UPGRADING OF MPIOLO HOSPITAL DEMANDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/ The medical superintendent of Mpilo Central Hospital, Dr J.C. Dlamini, is still outraged at the low priority given at the hospital by the Smith government.

"My task is to give people a fair deal — to give them a proper service, a good service," he said. "The challenge is: can we provide a proper service to the satisfaction of all?"

"Ian Smith's colonial strategy on health institutions was to make Andrew Fleming a showpiece hospital. He put a lot of money and expensive equipment into it while we here at Mpilo benefited little."

Over the years, while Andrew Fleming benefited from the Smith government and Harare hospital benefited from the then University of Rhodesia, Mpilo remained a distant third.

The result was overcrowding, shortage of qualified staff and lack of proper training lecture halls and accommodation for doctors.

By contrast, hospitals in the eastern suburbs—Bulawayo Central, Richard Morris and Lady Rodwell — were roomy with a decent environment for the patients.

"But all that is going to change now," Dr Dlamini said.

"All funds and services will be spread out to benefit even the rural communities. We still have our problems but Mpilo must be prepared to take a cut in this exercise to spread services to the people in the rural areas."

"We have already begun spreading out some units to the Bulawayo Central hospital to ease congestion here," he said. Some cases from the maternity ward had been transferred to Lady Rodwell, some of the paediatric unit to Bulawayo Central and the ophthalmology unit to Richard Morris.

"What I want people to note is that Mpilo is a referral hospital and must be treated as such. This means patients can only be brought here from the clinics between 8 am and 4 pm during weekdays."

"After 4 pm we don't mind taking acutely ill patients. But I am not saying patients must wait until they are acutely ill before they can be admitted here," he said.

As a referral centre Mpilo serves a satellite system of hospitals and clinics in Matabeleland

province. This brings in the problems of specialist staff shortage.

"Qualified specialists have moved out creating a sudden drain on Mpilo. Unfortunately we are not training specialists fast enough."

Dr Dlamini said the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, had "done miracles for Mpilo" in terms of supplying junior doctors. "We never had so many before. There are now over 30. Previously we had two, one and sometimes nil."

He praised Dr Ushewokunze's reform programme of health institutions, especially spreading them to rural communities.

Rural development meant giving communities health services and "central hospitals should understand that" when it came to distribution of services. However, he pointed out that people sent to the rural areas were trained in central hospitals, making it necessary to strengthen these institutions.

"A Western doctor will make a proper diagnosis. I

don't say he will always be right. If you have a headache he will tell you the cause.

"A bone-thrower, on the other hand, will not give you a specific diagnosis. He has not the means. His knowledge of anatomy is not complete. He can tell it's in the chest but cannot tell where exactly it is.

"He may have some knowledge of a liver from having skinned a goat but lacks detailed knowledge."

Mpilo hospital's budget for 1980-81 was \$1 682 500. In 1979 it admitted 30 404 patients. The figure increased in 1980 to 35 270.

The hospital has 85 doctors, 159 sisters and matrons, 160 student nurses, 166 medical assistants, 21 nurses aides and about 250 general workers.

The maternity unit has a capacity of about 92,

but it has admitted at up to 135 cases at one time. As a result, the wards have had to take in more leading to the reintroduction of floor-bedding to create more room.

Dr Dlamini said an extra unit would be needed to cope with the demand in maternity cases even though some of the cases had been referred to Lady Rodwell Hospital.

Apart from the shortage of specialists, the hospital had a more down to earth problem — shortage of general hands to work on the grounds outside.

"Because of the rising demand in the wards most of the general hands have been absorbed inside, leaving the ground unattended.

The hospital lacked adequate housing for its doctors. And there was need for more formal lecture theatres for training nurses, Dr Dlamini said.

CSO: 4700/386

ADF PLAN TO TRAIN SKILLED WORKERS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

THE African Development Fund (ADF) hopes to train about 1 800 people in various trades during the next 3½ years.

The organisation's training manager, Mr Hamish Harvey, told the Zimbabwe Information Services this week that at present, the ADF had three training centres in operation. Work on the fourth centre had started at Tjolotjo. The centres operating are at Umtali, Tulumakwe and Doenboshawa, but the fund hopes eventually to establish six centres around the country, he said.

"With all six centres operational, we hope to achieve our goal of training 1 800 people in 3½ years," he added.

The syllabus includes courses in building and mechanical engineering and students will receive certificates on completing their courses. There are no educational qualifications needed, except the trainee's motivation to pass.

"We have only one problem," he said, "and that is getting experienced training officers."

The organisation, soon to be called the District Development Fund (DDF) was set up in 1948 and was responsible for the development of roads, bridges, dip tanks and boreholes in the rural areas. It gets revenue

from cattle sales, farm produce and grants from the Government, but today most of its revenue comes from donations from countries like United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada and Japan.

According to a circular published on June 30 this year, ADF had reconstructed 6 640 km of roads throughout the country, 3 506 boreholes, 118 causeways, 61 dams, 61 sale pens, 1 210 culverts / inverts, eight pipe schemes and 1 062 dips.

The newly elected district councils around the

country had wanted to take over ADF in their areas but the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, who is the trustee of the fund, said this would only happen once the councils have shown that they are capable of administering their areas.

"Each district council will take over the functions of the ADF in its area," said Mr Leach. "Road-making equipment and everything available will go to the district council involved." He said that the ADF would gradually work itself out of job.

MUTUMBUKA ON SOCIALIZATION OF EDUCATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ Education will be revamped to create a socialist mentality among the people, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

He warned that it would be dangerous to marry weaknesses in the former education system with the Government's socialist development policy.

Speaking on the significance of the education seminar — Education for Self Reliance in Zimbabwe — starting at the University of Zimbabwe this morning, Dr Mutumbuka said education had to be routed in a new direction.

The seminar, to be opened by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, will focus on the system of education inherited by Zimbabwe and on future needs.

Dr Mutumbuka said: "We need more schools and expertise already gained outside the country so that the masses can derive maximum benefit from our new education policies.

"If education continues to serve only a few, it will remain unstable."

He called on Zimbabweans not to confuse educational excellence with privilege.

His ministry had expanded its budget by about \$210 million since independence because European-orientated education had remained static for years.

The minister said former white-dominated schools were an exercise in futility which confused and deluded children.

"Today our aims can be summed up in a new slogan: 'One child, one school place.' Whether someone comes from Highlands, a mine or commercial farm the state will ensure his basic right to education," Dr Mutumbuka said.

The road ahead, he added, was long and difficult but a start had to be made.

Dr Mutumbuka assured that after the education seminar his ministry would direct its attention on the needs of a national strategy towards education along the socialist path outlined by the Government.

'THINK TANK' SPEARHEADS HEALTH PLANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

THE Ministry of Health's "new-look" planning pool is making significant progress in giving advice on medical reform in the communal areas, says the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze.

In an interview in his office at the weekend, Dr Mazorodze said the revamped planning pool, called the "think-tank" started functioning early this year.

Dr Mazorodze, who is also the chairman of the planning pool, said he believed the current building and upgrading of hospitals in the communal areas would have been impossible if it were not for the good work done by the planning pool.

Apart from Dr Mazorodze, the planning pool is composed of the permanent secretary, Dr Office Chideste, all under-secretaries in the department and a number of experts seconded to the ministry by the World Health Organisation in Geneva.

Dr Mazorodze said that before independence the pool was merely concerned with hospital design "but now its role has changed and expanded. It will also use its authority to create an integrated administrative machinery to oversee the development of primary health care in Zimbabwe.

"The pool's strategy is to move from district to district, but this has not always been possible as some areas have more urgent problems to be attended to than others."

In the districts which had been visited, members of the pool have assessed as far as possible what facilities were available and had tried to find out whether the local people

were happy about the services, he said.

'DEPLORABLE'

"Through such investigations it was discovered that conditions and facilities at some of the centres were not up to the required standard. Shava rural hospital was in a deplorable condition and members discovered that it was beset with problems of drug supply and that it was experiencing a near breakdown of general management. This, however, has been remedied."

The pool's development plans include the upgrading of the Umvukwes hospital and the building of new hospitals, one in Victoria Province and the other in Mrewa.

DOCTORS, NURSES TO BE REQUIRED TO WORK IN RURAL AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

DOCTORS, nurses and medical students will soon be required to visit rural areas as part of their work and training, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, announced yesterday.

In an interview Dr Ushewokunze said the new requirements would be part of the national health legislation his department was drafting.

Urban doctors, nurses and medical students will have to visit and work in rural areas for about a month at a time. Rural health assistants will visit urban clinics and hospitals.

"We are trying to build a spirit of togetherness," Dr Ushewokunze said. "We want all health workers to be familiar with the countryside where 80 percent of the population lives."

Addressing a meeting of the Mashonaland East Health Assistants' Association earlier yesterday, Dr Ushewokunze said there had been a "coarsening of attitude" in Zimbabwe's health services since the arrival of pioneer medics 80 years ago.

He said he had received many complaints of doctors and nurses speaking to patients harshly, treating them in an offhand manner, and displaying a "spurious feeling of superiority" over them. In addition, urban medics usually waited for patients to come to them.

No complaints of any of these faults had reached him about health assistants. He urged them to be an example of people who visited

patients at their homes.

CSO: 4700/386

DR GWEBU NAMED TO HEAD HEALTH RESEARCH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

DR EPHRAIM GWEBU (33) is the new director of health research services in Zimbabwe.

He was appointed to the post recently, becoming the first black Zimbabwean to be responsible for the co-ordination of all research conducted by the Ministry of Health.

The holder of a PhD in chemistry, Dr Gwebu was born of peasant parents at Essexvale where he did his primary schooling before moving to Nkai for his higher education.

He attended Fletcher High School but left before completing A-levels to take up a scholarship at Njala University, Sierra Leone.

"While I was doing my studies at Fletcher I got a scholarship from the International University Students' Exchange Fund in the Netherlands to study at Njala University College in Sierra Leone where I did my first degree in biochemistry.

"I taught in that country for a year before enrolling with Ohio State University and stayed there until I completed my PhD three years ago," he said yesterday.

Dr Gwebu taught in the United States before returning home recently to take up his appointment.

He said one of his immediate tasks would be to encourage the training of village health workers to serve the community in the rural areas. The programme has already been started by the ministry.

"We must embark on this scheme and it is my task as director-general to establish teaching methods for the village health workers."

He added that there were other projects which "we intend to establish to combat disease among our people in Zimbabwe".

One of the projects, he said, was to find out why there was so much malaria and bilharzia in Zimbabwe.

"We should conduct a national survey on the prevalence of these diseases and stress to the people the importance of immunisation — specially among children. It is important to have every child immunised and my role will be to give surveillance on the effectiveness of the vaccine."

BINGA REPORTED IN CRITICAL NEED OF FOOD AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

UNLESS more food aid is supplied the situation in Binga could deteriorate from worse to critical within the next three months, an official of the children's supplementary feeding programme warned here yesterday.

BULAWAYO

Mr J. B. Thabane, the provincial co-ordinator of the programme who recently visited Binga, said the situation was getting worse because people ploughed on small fields using traditional means of subsistence farming.

Mr Thabane said the food aid programme had not taught the people self-sufficiency through proper methods of ploughing.

"People have been given relief food for too long without being taught how to do things themselves. What is needed now is to teach the people better methods of farming," he said.

Mr Thabane said the supplementary children's feeding programme which

was due to end in June this year had to be extended because there were still many problems, particularly in Binga.

Mr Thabane appealed for co-ordinated efforts between Devag and Government ministries to give emergency aid to the Binga people.

He said the current 650 food packs every month were not enough. At least 2 000 packs were needed, he added.

"While in other areas in Matabeleland Province the food aid programme will be run down by October, I can't see it stopping in Binga until the middle of next year," Mr Thabane said.

Originally the food programme was for children

under the age of five. But in Binga this has been extended to cover those in higher age groups, he said.

Up to the end of June this year \$16 944 had been spent on the food programme. Of the 19 000 food packs distributed in the province, Binga received about 3 000. A total of 10 000 people benefited from the programme but as many as 1 000 may have been left out.

Mr Thabane said many peasant farmers had not been able to catch fish in commercial quantities because of the licensing regulations. Hence the district councillors were appealing for help from the Government to help develop the fishing industry.

REGIONAL DIRECTOR DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 5

[Text/

ZIMBABWE is realising increasingly that no matter what is done to increase the growth rate of commerce and industry it will be impossible to prepare all school-leavers for paid employment, says the Regional Director of Education and Culture for Matabeleland, Mr N. Tanyongana.

Mr Tanyongana was addressing 28 students and guests at the graduation ceremony for adult literacy teachers in the Brethren in Christ Church in Mpopoma on Sunday.

Mr Tanyongana said, it was now strongly advocated that all education, formal and informal, should be changed to ensure that learners were given some training in one or more practical skills.

"This is being thought of" said the director, "to facilitate the change from education for employment to education for self-reliance and survival".

Mr Tanyongana continued: "School-leavers ought to be prepared to be self-employed and to create employment for others. Only when this is accomplished can Zimbabwe be truly independent," he said.

Earlier, speaking on the importance of literacy in a developing country like Zimbabwe, Mr Tanyongana said it was clear that literacy was an important pre-requisite to national development.

Mr Tanyongana said his ministry estimated there were 1.6 million Zimbabweans either illiterate or semi-illiterate at present. There were a further 1.2 million people who would soon become relapsed illiterates, he said.

He said the causes of illiteracy included: Lack of schools, shortage of places which force many pupils to drop out of school prematurely and some parents' reluctance to send their children to

school, especially girls.

These problems are now being countered through the ministry's free primary education policy — soon to become compulsory — the introduction of ZINTEC, the increased Form One intake, which had gone up 400 percent this year, and the increased per capita grants to authorities to enable them to cope with increased enrolments.

The ceremony was also attended by the mayor and mayoress of Bulawayo, Councillor and Mrs Nelson Ndlovu. The mayoress presented the certificates to the students, who included seven men and came from various parts of Matabeleland. — ZIANA.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL MISSION SEEKS INCREASED TRADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

A BRITISH Agricultural Engineers' Association trade mission due to arrive in Zimbabwe today hopes, according to an organiser, to make a similar impact as last year's visit when business and agency agreements were established.

This year's 10 company mission comprises mainly manufacturers of agricultural machinery, but also includes animal feed and poultry breeding companies and a firm specialising in veterinary implements and materials.

Mr D. G. O'Neill, deputy overseas secretary of the association, says: "This mission is really a follow-up to last year's which was organised jointly with the British Agricultural Export Council.

"Last year's visit was very encouraging indeed. We were extremely well received by the business community, both the commercial farmer and industry, and we achieved quite a lot to get trade going."

This time the delegation is looking for long-term business as, said Mr O'Neill, there is enormous potential in trade with Zimbabwe.

"Increasing agricultural trade interest between the two countries was reflected in the strong Zimbabwe presence at Britain's recent Royal Show.

"We feel this interest was partly a result of our visit to Zimbabwe last year and we are aiming to continue the momentum, our main input to date is in providing spares and accessories to complement the country's own manufacture," said Mr O'Neill.

CSO: 4700/386

CHINAMANO PROMISES INCREASED SUPPLY OF PETROL BY YEAR-END

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

REFINED petroleum products should be pumped to Zimbabwe through the Beira pipeline by the end of the year, the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said yesterday.

Speaking about his meeting with Mr Tiny Rowland, head of Lonrho, in London last week, the minister said he was happy with the progress being made to have the pipeline to Umtali rehabilitated by the end of the year.

"Our intention is to push for refined petroleum products to come to Zimbabwe via the pipeline,"

Mr Chinamano was speaking in an interview after he toured the Willowvale Motor Industry factory in Salisbury.

He said that work on the pipeline, which was destroyed in several places during the war, was already in full swing.

"Lonrho has had to

buy new parts to fix destroyed parts and was also continuing to have talks with us and the Mozambicans."

Also on his trip to Britain, Mr Chinamano said, a bilateral agreement between the Zimbabwean and British governments on air transport had been signed.

He was also shown around a containerisation plant in Southampton and visited a civil and military aviation manufacturer in Hatfield, "looking for possible places to buy to replace the old Viscounts, that have served us very faithfully," said Mr Chinamano.

On Zimbabwe's establishment of a merchant navy to be based in Beira, Mr Chinamano said the Government's interest was in the exploratory stage, adding that no projects had been submitted to Government for its approval.

CSO: 4700/386

FIGHT TRIBALISM, UNITE TO HELP BUILD NATION, SAYS NKOMO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Text/

THE Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday urged all Zimbabweans to unite and help the Government stamp out tribalism, racism and regionalism.

He said that people should stop thinking on tribal or racial lines and concentrate on nation-building.

"The people of Zimbabwe have many colours, different backgrounds, many languages — but they are one. If we are to build a nation, we should not think in terms of tribe or race. These are things of the past.

"We have to recognise that, although people have different names, they are the same. You cannot separate them," he said in an interview at a Salisbury motel after the Patriotic Front's meeting.

"Both tribalism, racism and regionalism are bad and evil," said Dr Nkomo.

"I have said before that tribalism should never be

allowed to show its head in society. It is the most dangerous and unwanted thing."

Dr Nkomo said he was pleased to hear the Prime Minister condemning tribalism, regionalism and racism and added:

"I am aware that there are some people using tribalism for political gain in this country.

"Let me make it clear to such people that it is for the good of the country and its people that we must fight tribalism even more than we have fought colonialism."

He said what the Prime Minister had said against tribalism during his tour of Manicaland was right.

"Tribalism was evil. We are one."

On the question of a one-party state in Zimbabwe, Dr Nkomo said it depended on how the whole idea would be carried out.

"If we want to stabilise this country, then let's talk about one-party state.

"We want to stabilise this country and this idea

is not quite helpful in this regard," he said.

He added: "As far as I am concerned there can be no one-party state in this country against the wishes of the people."

In a statement the central committee meeting strongly criticised the Civil Service and said appointments should not be made on the basis of nepotism, tribalism and regionalism. The statement reaffirmed the PF's principle of meritocracy.

'MERIT ONLY'

"The central committee urges the Government to ensure that in the Civil Service people are appointed on merit — particularly in the civil police force. We deplore tendencies to recruit members on party or tribal lines."

It also urged the Government to make any land resettlement fair and just and not repeat the mistakes of the past regimes.

"There should be a land reform programme which guarantees co-operative use of it."

GUN USED IN GQABI KILLING FOUND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/ The curiosity of two children has led police to the discovery of the weapon used to assassinate the African National Congress representative in this country, Mr Joe Gqabi.

The Uzi sub-machine gun, which was fitted with a silencer, was found in a drain about 500 metres from the spot where Mr Gqabi was gunned down outside his house in Ashdown Park, Salisbury, on July 31.

The children, brothers Philip (13) and Frank Muteri (5), were playing with catapults near their home in Sandy Lane, Ashdown Park, when little Frank went into a ditch and spotted the nozzle of the weapon inside the drain.

He called to Philip who thought it was a bicycle pump. When he pulled it out he saw it was a gun and told his father who contacted the police.

A police spokesman said the children had earned themselves a reward.

Ballistics experts tested the firearm and found that it matched up with bullets and cartridges found at the scene of the shooting.

Detectives who investigated the assassination found a Beretta pistol in Mr Gqabi's car and the next day found a different Uzi sub-machine gun on the vlei about 200 metres away.

Neither weapon had been fired at the scene. It was only a week ago that the murder weapon was found by the brothers.

The spokesman said both sub-machine guns had been "missing." He would not say if anyone had reported them stolen.

CSO: 4700/386

RELOCATION OF UMTALI SEEN POSSIBLE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

UMTALI

THE Umtali City, first established at Fort Hill, Penhalonga, in 1891, may have to move to a new site to cater for development plans. If this happens, it would not be the first time in its history.

In an interview with Moto, the director of community services in Umtali, Mr D. E. Ncube, said Sakubva Township needed to be pulled down completely and rebuilt.

He said other developments were being considered, the areas where an immediate "face-lift" was expected were the Sakubva section of the NHB, the blocks and the avenues.

"The previous plan was not intended for a city, but for a small siding," he said.

Mr Ncube explained there were several technical problems involved in the construction of the city's sewerage which

made the need for a suitable site vital.

"As soon as funds become available, there are some vacant lands the city council can buy where there will not be the same technical problems," he said.

Mr Ncube said Sakubva was over-populated. He said more people from nearby rural areas were now coming to Umtali to stay with their relatives while looking for employment since the night raids had been discouraged by the city council.

Commenting on possible improvement plans for Sakubva, Mr Ncube said communal toilets in several sections of the township would be demolished. The council, he said, hoped to construct a toilet for each family.

If the plan to move the city materialises, it will be the fourth time the city has been moved. The city's first site was at Fort Hill, Penhalonga, in 1891. — Ziana.

CS0: 4700/386

SOYA EXPERT PROMISES TO BE LUCRATIVE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

ZIMBABWE could produce almost 60 000 tonnes of high protein meal a year from soya beans, justifying a higher price for the crop and so encouraging farmers to grow more, a commercial farmer leader believes.

Speaking to the Tensel Farmers' Association north of Concession last Friday, the chairman of the Commercial Oil Seed Producers' Association, Mr Warwick Hale, said the meal would find ready export markets.

The required investment would not be great and would boost the value of the crop so that enough could be produced to satisfy Zimbabwe's edible oil needs. The meal would be produced from the seed residue.

DEMAND

The association wanted a price of \$300 a tonne or 2.5 times the maize price. At present the price was \$170 a tonne and the crop was not meeting the growing demand for edible oils.

Mr Hale said the association had been told the main problem was the residue after pressing which was worth very little. Besides a growing demand for protein cakes for pig and poultry pro-

duction there was a large potential human market for vegetable protein.

"In the developed countries soya bean is used extensively to extend animal protein. In the United States the milk in their bread, their ice-cream, all that sort of thing is made from soya and America is not a protein-poor continent."

The demand in Africa, where there was a shortage of protein, should be great, he added.

External investors were interested in participating in meal manufacture but because of Government policy would not be allowed to have more than 20 percent of the shares.

PROTEIN

"The producers would be delighted to participate and I think we should have a say in the manufacture. The technology exists and we could produce a meal that was 60 to 80 percent protein and even go up to 90 percent if that was wanted."

Mr Hale said that at present prices Zimbabwe was likely to be short of more than 20 000 tonnes of soya seed next year, causing a great shortage of edible oils because other seed crops, cotton and groundnuts, were also underproduced.

OUTLOOK FOR MOUNT DARWIN'S RECOVERY BRIGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 9

[Article by Rob Linden]

[Text]

THE small north-eastern town of Mount Darwin, centre of the most bitter and prolonged fighting of the liberation war, is slowly getting back to normal — and beginning to plan for the future.

The days when it was the prosperous focus of a rich commercial farming area may never return — only eight white farmers are left of the 21 who were there in September 1973 — but the outlook is bright.

Foundations of wrecked houses and buildings still scar the town in places, reminders of the fierce battles of the past, but now soldiers are bringing prosperity instead of destruction.

Mount Darwin houses two large military establishments — a new permanent base for the national army's 2:9 Battalion, and a temporary camp on the site of the old security forces airstrip where about 2 000 ex-combatants have been undergoing integration training since February.

The townspeople, at first nervous and hesitant, are now united in praise of the high discipline and good behaviour of the soldiers.

Mr Stavros Georgiou, a businessman and farmer and member of the local committee of the Bindura rural council, told the Herald: "They're very well behaved, and if any difficulties arise, there is a liaison group of senior officers and shopkeepers who sort it out immediately.

"We're very impressed with the standard of the troops, and of course, they bring a lot of money to the town."

Five of the vast former white-owned farms have been bought by Tabex for large-scale tobacco production, while another two are now owned by African farmers. Resettlement schemes are likely to claim the others, say extension officers.

But by far the most important element in planning the future of the town is that it is at the heart of one of the most productive African farming areas — both small-scale and communal — in the country.

Small-scale farmers in Nyakapupu, Chesa and Zowa have just produced the best crop in memory. Both of maize and cotton, and peasants in Madziwa and Kandiya have also done well.

Mount Darwin is the natural growth-point for this upsurge of farming activity, and headquarters of a rapidly expanding development and extension service.

Both Mr Wilson Zungurah, manager of the Grain Marketing Board depot, and Mr David Chipungu, supervisor of the Cotton Marketing Board centre, report bumper harvests, especially in Chesa.

"The diesel shortage is a problem, but not a crisis," Mr Zungurah said. "We are getting the crop in, slowly but surely, and it is very high-quality grain."

Small-scale farmer Mr Bees Madziwa, who drove into the depot just then bringing one more load of his "best-ever" harvest, agreed.

FUEL

"We are getting the maize in," he said, "but if I use fuel for the truck,

I haven't got enough for ploughing and preparing the land with a tractor. A lot of mombes (cattle) in the area are sick from ticks and can't be used for ploughing."

But Mr Madiva is not despondent and looks forward to an even better harvest next season "if we can get diesel and fertiliser quite soon".

At the cotton depot Mr Chipungu said the effect of the fuel shortage on African farmers so far was "bad, but not very bad".

Things were worse for those who had to hire transport from small contractors, many of whom were virtually immobilised by the lack of diesel.

"Today, for instance, we have 400 bales booked for delivery, but fewer than 100 have been brought in.

"But the depot will stay open as long as there's cotton to come in. We usually close in September, but this year we'll wait until the end of October or even longer, until the lands are cleared."

Generally, says Mr Giorgiou, the commercial farmers have managed well up to now. "They have brought in the big transport firms to move their crops, which include one of the best tobacco harvests I've seen."

Mr Giorgiou also owns the service station which is the only diesel supply point in the locality. But his quota seldom lasts more than two days, and queues of up to 100 trucks can be seen at the garage when supplies arrive.

"It will be a tragedy for the African farmers if the situation doesn't improve in time for them to plough and plant," he says. "The spirit and enthusiasm is there, but they must have fuel soon."

Another effect of the shortage has been to cut bus services over a large area by half, and severely hamper mobile rural clinics. Other drawbacks to Mount Darwin's development lie in the

isolation enforced by war, with many links not yet fully restored.

Fresh milk and bread are seldom available, and even newspaper supplies are irregular. Both farmers and townspeople are united in criticising the lack of a banking service. There are no banks in the town, and a mobile banking service that used to come up from Bindura twice a week was withdrawn during the war, and has not been renewed.

"Many farmers have big cheques for their produce, but can't get down to Bindura to cash or bank them," Mr Giorgiou said. "We do our best to help, but shops and stores can't really offer banking services."

But these, and other problems, seem only minor obstacles on Mount Darwin's path to a bustling and prosperous future as centre of one of our country's most fertile and productive regions.

FINANCE OFFICIAL REFUSES TO REVEAL DETAILS OF PM'S TRIP COSTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

/Text/

THE Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, yesterday refused to give details to the House of Assembly on how much foreign cash the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had spent on his trip earlier this year to the Far East.

Mr Donald Goddard, (Rt. Lundi) had asked for the total cost in foreign currency for the whole of the delegation of about 50 people who accompanied the Prime Minister, and for an individual breakdown of cash spent.

After noting that \$57 785 had been spent, Dr Munyaradzi said: "I would like to point out that with the changed circumstances of the country and as a reminder to members opposite, that the practice of asking for details about certain members of Government is not acceptable."

The Prime Minister should be someone to be respected and of whom certain questions should not be asked, he said.

It was time that members take account of African custom and forget about customs of Parliamentary propriety.

"I think our colleagues (the Republican Front) should think seriously about the question of reconciliation as stated by the Prime Minister", Dr Munyaradzi said.

For the Prime Minister's trip to the Far East, \$41 000 was allocated to members of the delegation, \$25 000 was spent and \$16 000 was returned.

The security contingent travelling with the delegation were allocated and spent \$11 000 of the total expenditure.

Each member of the delegation was given \$100 per day for the trip, which lasted 16 days. Some members returned home early.

Referring to another question by Mr Goddard, also raised during private members' question time yesterday, to the Minister of Finance as to how much foreign currency had been issued to private individuals for holiday purposes during 1980, Dr Munyaradzi said the question implied that cabinet ministers, issued by Government with foreign cash, were going on holiday.

This was false, he said.

He said, as MPs barked each other loudly, that the Government had never tried to find out "what all these visits to Lichtenstein" were about, nor why "a few suicides" had been concealed "for fear of discovery".

A total of \$225 850 in foreign currency was issued to cabinet ministers and their deputies for official and personal use and for air travel in Zimbabwe's first year of independence, Dr Munyaradzi said.

He also told the House

that of this, \$215 945 was used, and \$9 914 had been returned.

Mr Goddard also asked for the amount of foreign money issued to private people for their holidays abroad last year, and was told this amounted to \$78.7 million. The "total travel figure" for the year came to \$16.8 million, Dr Munyaradzi added.

A statement accompanying the deputy minister's reply giving the breakdown for all the ministers excluded the Prime Minister's Office, that of Dr Joshua Nkomo, the Minister without Portfolio, and that of Mr Emerson Munangagwa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Dr Joshua Nkomo was only appointed Minister without Portfolio in the last few months of the 1980/81 financial year, while the statement noted that information on Mr Munangagwa was "classified".

The largest amount expended during the year was by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a total of \$85 000. The minister, then Mr Simon Muzenda, returned \$3 000.

Among expenditures for the year noted in the statement were: Minister of Finance \$7 681 (\$2 231.91 returned).

Ministers of Mines and Energy — \$6 000 and \$2 000 respectively (none returned).

Minister of Economic Planning and Development — \$9 374 (\$1 474 returned).

PM URGES SCHOOLCHILDREN TO JOIN ZANU (PF)

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

THE Prime Minister has called on schoolchildren to join ZANU (PF) saying that as future leaders of the country they must have political education. Speaking at the weekend at the close of his four-day tour of Manicaland, Mr Mugabe said schoolchildren "should be given the necessary politicisation".

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday that Mr Mugabe's call marked a break with the system under previous regimes, when political activity at schools was forbidden.

The Prime Minister as party leader made use of his tour, during which he addressed a series of big rallies, to explain Government policies and launch his massive reorganisation and recruitment campaign for ZANU (PF).

He emphasised that membership of the party was open to all, irrespective of colour, tribe or age.

Addressing a final rally at Makoni, he issued a stern warning that civil servants who were disrespectful of the Government and the people faced instant dismissal.

Mr Mugabe also said he had received reports about nurses, police and other

civil servants neglecting the people. He reminded them they were trained from public funds and were servants of the people.

"How can you neglect and spit on the people who trained you?" he asked. Investigations were being carried out to track down the culprits, he said.

Mr Mugabe directed district councils to consult party officials in their areas on priority projects and about their location. Party officials were always in touch with the people and knew their needs, the Prime Minister explained.

He said his tour was aimed at getting first-hand information on problems facing the people and what could be done to alleviate them. He told those he addressed that Government programmes were designed to improve the lives of all the people in the country.

He paid tribute to Chief Makoni and his people for having no other party in the area besides ZANU (PF). "I am happy that you have a one-party state," Mr Mugabe said.

He urged people in the rural areas to work harder and produce more food and assured them that all that they produced would be bought by the Government. If there was a surplus it would be exported to earn foreign exchange.

Appeal

The Prime Minister appealed to all industrial workers to work hard, because the Government would soon review salaries so that they could earn more.

At the Makoni district rally, he was accompanied by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai; the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simbarashe Makoni; the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa; the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga, and the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Dr Naomi Ndwandwe. The rally was also attended by Chief Makoni and several Members of Parliament.

MINING: HIGHER WAGES, LOWER PRODUCTIVITY ALLEGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

BULAWAYO

HIGHER wages in the mines had led to a "distressing" fall in productivity in some workings, the president of the Chamber of Mines of Zimbabwe, Mr Roy Lander, said yesterday.

Mr Lander, opening the South-Western Districts show in Gwanda, said he hoped the situation would be only temporary.

The economic factors affecting the industry were only part of the reason for its stagnation this year, Mr Lander said. The chamber was concerned to get a clearer definition of the Government's policy on a number of issues, not least of which was metal marketing.

He had, he said, been "saddened" by the Minister of Mines' recent speech to Parliament in which he had once again criticised the industry for its marketing method and had suggested Zimbabwe was not getting the full value of earnings from metals repatriated.

VOLUNTEERED

The industry had in the past asked for examples of this and suggested to the Government that there were legal processes which could be followed in this event.

Mr Lander added that the industry had "volunteered" that the minister, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, should freely examine its accounts. "But regrettably all that happened was the same accusations about renegeing on returns to the detriment of the economy."

Mr Lander said that this could upset the industry further at a time

when it had intimated its willingness to help the Government with its marketing proposals if called upon to do so.

And, once again, Mr Lander said he must on behalf of the mining industry deny most strongly the minister's criticisms.

He said he thought very little would happen to the price of gold this year, but the fall in the value of the Zimbabwean dollar relative to the United States dollar should help miners a little.

GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO EARNINGS REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Nigel Adlam]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S king crop — flue-cured tobacco — is expected to earn more than \$125 million in precious foreign cash this year.

The past season's unusual weather yielded a top-class bumper harvest, after the Government's prompt action in underwriting bank loans to merchant buyers during the 1980 sales had enabled many farmers to stay in business.

Seventy percent of the estimated 68 million kg crop has been sold on the auction floors for an average price of \$1.84.

The end-of-sales price is expected to be \$1.82.

This is well above cost of production — and sends the tobacco men back to their farms happy.

"For the first time in years the tobacco farmers can face the next season financially sound," said Charles Symes, planning officer for the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association.

Last year, 122.4 million kg were sold at an aver-

age price of less than 80 cents a kg, which is 14 cents below the cost of production.

At one time the price was a mere 65 cents — but the Government stepped in to underwrite speculative buying and the price edged up to 80 cents.

There were two main reasons for the disaster — a glut on the world market and a poor-quality crop because of drought for the second year running.

The number of tobacco farmers dropped from 1 600 to 1 250.

Some literally went bust — others switched to other crops.

This year's good price is expected to lure back some of the lost producers.

The price is high this season because of a short-

age of top-quality tobacco in the world. Zimbabwe produced good quality and China, the world's largest producer, suffered a devastating drought.

Because of last year's debacle, the Government restricted the tobacco crop to a maximum of 70 million kg.

But farmers now realise that they could have sold much more.

This year's quota is 700 million kg.

Mr Symes stressed that tobacco is the biggest agricultural earner of foreign exchange.

And it even outshines any individual mineral, although minerals as a whole bring in more.

Mr Symes said the biggest problem facing the tobacco industry was the inadequacy of the country's transport system. Diesel, fertiliser and the crop itself must be carried swiftly and efficiently.

But he added: "Despite these problems, the future is very rosy."

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